Provincial Library May 1917

THE Gleichen Call

Ninth Year, No. 18 | GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915 | Per Year $1.50

PRIVATE MARK NODDEL FIRST GLEICHEN BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Killed in Trenches in France on June 19th—Had Letter Nearly Completed to a Gleichen Girl When Ordered in Trenches Never to Return

More than a week ago reports reached Gleichen that Mark Noddle had been killed in active service in France and now the report is confirmed by a letter received by Miss Annie Weddel from Sergeant Major Norton, who encloses a half-written letter which the poor young fellow was obliged to leave off writing as he was ordered to go into the trenches from which he never returned to finish his letter to his friend. However, the letters appended tell the sad story in a way that all friends and readers will appreciate.

Mark Noddle came from England when a lad of about eleven years with a number of other children brought to Canada by Barnado's Orphan Home. He was adopted by A. Ferguson of Elmvaile, Simcoe Co., Ontario with whom he lived until he was 18 years of age. About five years ago he came to Gleichen and for a time worked for Wm. Ferguson, on his farm north of town Later he worked for Geo. F. Taylor in the Sarnia Livery Barn and then took up a homestead north of here at Frazerton from where he enlisted in the 10th Battalion at Calgary and left with the first Canadian Contingent for England.

All who knew him here speak of him in the highest terms, knowing him to be a very quiet, honest and industrious young fellow ever ready to work and to help all he came in contact with.

To Miss Weddell,

Gleichen, Alta., Box 23.

From Company Sergeant Major C. W. Morton, D. C. O., 10th Battalion, 1st Canadian Division British Expeditionary Force, 22nd June, 1915, France.

My Dear Miss Weddle:—

It is with deepest sympathy that I have to inform you of your poor friends death No. 20052, Pte. M. Noddles, he was killed in action on the evening of the 19th of June. As he was killed in the trench held by D company of the 10th Batt. I had the sad duty to perform of having your poor friend buried, and, dear Miss Weddle, as you know all letter and personal property are taken from soldiers before burial, so seeing your letter to Mark and your photo also a partly written letter to you from Mark. I thought you would like them returned to you to to keep in memory of your dear friend. As you will see Mark did not have a chance to finish the letter to you Miss, because poor fellow he met his death soon after he arrived in the trenches.

Please let me know if you wish to know where your dear friend is buried.

Thanking you for a reply I will conclude now with deepest sympaty to you from his comrades and myself. I am,

Yours sincerely,

C. W. Norton.

Soldier's Last Letter

Dear Annie:—

Received your welcome letter this morning am glad to say I am still here to receive them. But I am afraid I won't always be here for it's just a matter of time before the Germans will get me if I stay here long enough.

They are sure cutting this bunch of ours down. I surely must be lucky or else it's because there is someone in Canada praying that I won't get hurt. But there is no telling what my luck is.

We are not in the trenches at present but I think we will go in tonight.

I hear that the second contingent is coming over to France soon. I hope they will come soon and relieve us so we can go away back and rest up, I know we will have a better time than the place we are now at for it is too close to the firing line to be healthy.

I never heard whether or not Fred Smart was killed, nor have I seen him, but others have. He is on the A. S. C., that is the Army Service Corps, a pretty safe place so hardly think he has been killed. I cannot say.

I have not met any fellows from Gleichen—only Pat Wiseton, you may know him. He was killed at ypres. He was a great friend of Howard Hayes there.

Some of our officers have gone back to Canada on leave. One is Major Nysmith, my boss, he was wounded at Ypres.

This war is a slow process and I am thinking it will be a long time until I get back to Gleichen.

If I should get away from here alive I will have to go home and see my folks before I go west, I did not see them before I left. I had a letter from them the other day and they were anxious to find out if I was dead or alive.

Well, they are just falling in to go to the trenches so I will finish this in the trenches if the Germans will let me.

Among the numerous gifts made by the Hardwick Bros. since the war broke out are two picked well-broken saddle horses from their fine band. One was presented to Sergt. Hicks of the 12th Mounted Rifles and the other to Major Janes, second in command of the 13th.

Very Interesting Entertainment

Despite a steady down pour of rain last Friday evening there was a very good attendance of people at the patriotic entertainment given by Mr. Norman S. Rankin, chief of the C.P.R. publicity department at Calgary, and all present expressed themselves as more than pleased with his lecture and the beautiful colored slides he used. As one prominent business man remarked: "I think the entertainment was excellent. That was what I call seeing the Exposition for twenty five cents. It was worth twice the money to have it so vividly explained."

One man, who had recently returned from the Exposition it found difficult to keep quiet as he said the pictures were so near to the exact production that he imagined himself right on the grounds again and was pinching himself to make sure it was not a dream. Occasionally he could be heard whisper: "That is exactly it. I went in that door and came out that."

Mr. Rankin started off by introducing several maps of the American continent which he used to show the great advantage the canal is to the world's shipping, saving the trip of 10,000 miles around the Horn. Then he produced pictures of the wild country through which it passed, both before and after the construction of the immense undertaking that the French had failed in an attempt to accomplish, that occupied many years to complete, that cost billions of dollars, and the loss of thousands of lives. Then after showing the completed canal, with its wonderful locks, magnificent scenery, great steamers and sailing vessels passing to and fro from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he followed up the Pacific coast to San Francisco and finally reached the Exposition. Of this he showed many pictures, chief among which were the Canadian Government buildings, explaining that one reason Canada obtained the prize for the best exhibit was that all the provinces united in one grand display, whereas many other countries and states had divided themselves into counties and small sections. All the slides were natural colored and showed that the Exposition is much prettier than was the World's Fair at Chicago, where all the buildings were a dazzling white, making it very hard on the eyes on bright sunny days, whereas the Exposition buildings are of various colors and shades.

At the conclusion as chairman Town Clerk Peter McLean tendered a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of those present to Mr. Rankin for his pleasing and instructive entertainment, whose services were given entirely free and the proceeds were given to the purposes already mentioned.

After the singing of "God Save the King" the seats were removed from the Opera House and a very enjoyable dance indulged in until about 3 o'clock, excellent music being supplied by Mrs. Trainer's orchestra.

The entire program was under the auspices of the Stampede, and much credit is due Messrs. Young, Beach and Bartsch in this.

Miss Louis Pinnock arrived last week from Gull Lake to visit Mrs. John Finnigan. This is Miss Pinnock's first visit to Gleichen, in about fifteen years, having left here with her parents when a very small child.

ALBERTA DRY BY 25,000

From reports up to 12 o'clock last night the vote taken on the Liquor Act yesterday was carried in round numbers by about 25,000 of a majority. The CALL usually goes to press Wednesday afternoon but having waited for the returns until morning can now only give the results as obtained in a general way.

Not since the Stampede were there so many people in Gleichen as yesterday, yet while there were on the list 315 voters and more sworn only 204 votes were recorded, showing 110 in favor of the act 94 in opposition, leaving a majority of 16 in favor of the act at the two Gleichen polls.

Just before going to press Rev. Mr. Bowen of Strathmore, who the drys had appointed to supply full information of the vote, over the 'phone stated to the CALL that with five polls to hear from he thought this constituency would go dry by about 300 votes. In checking over the list with him we find as follows:

Poll	Ss. Votes Counted D	W.	D	W
Freshfield	32	12	20	
Irricana	57	26	31	
Beiseker	74	40		26
Hinde				
Redlands				
Rocky Ford				
Tudor				
Standard	21	12	9	
Nightingale				
Kooma	21	9	12	
Dalroy	35	9	16	
Hodgson's	29	3	26	
Langdon	59	32	27	
Cheadle	29	18	11	
Strathmore	126	80	46	
Namaka	49	39		21
Gleichen	110	94	16	
Bow River	28	13	15	
Horse Track	28	13	15	
Almeada	21	1	20	
Shepard	42	19	23	
Queenstown	53	35	17	

	Dry	Wet
Acadia	153	152
Alexandra	160	118
Athabaska	104	136
Beaver River	47	125
Bow Valley	147	213
Calgary	7450	4660
Camrose	1858	688
Cardson	413	99
Claresholm	776	
Cochrane	553	359
Coronation	651	276
Didsbury	1100 maj	
Edmonton	2808 maj	
Edmonton South	1939	900
Edson	499	739
Gleichen	1050	578
Hand Hills	545	209
High River	812	310
Innisfail	670	183
Lac Ste Anne	121	124
Lacombe	1377	334
Leduc	492	349
Lethbridge City		367 m
Little Bow	800	301
Macleod	34 maj	
Medicine Hat City	944	817
Medicine Hat	1239	1164
Nanton	697	253
Okotoks		
Olds	555	206
Peace River	111	79
Pincher Creek	383	450
Pembina	121	120
Ponoka	686	293
Redcliff	294	355
Red Deer	1834	345
Ribstone	501	261
Rocky Mountain	143	346
Sedgewick	2149	728
St. Albert	307	666
Stony Plain	316	386

Dipping 13,000 Head of Cattle

The dipping of 13,000 cattle is a sight that many people would go a long way to see, but here it is looked upon as just the ordinary thing—the work of the ranchers at this season of year. Still it is a most interesting sight and involves a great amount of work.

To start with it means that the ranchers for days before have their riders scour the country for miles around and gather up all the cattle belonging to them and finally round them all up together at a point from whence they proceed to the place where they are to be dipped.

"The dip" as it is most usually spoken of consists of a vat about fifty feet long, ten feet deep and four feet wide. This is filled with hot water mixed with sulphur and lime through which they emerge dripping a beautiful sulphur color. This process is repeated again in a week or ten days or at the convenience of the ranchers.

Surrounding the dip are erected numerous corrals from which the cattle are driven from one to another until they are finally forced in small lots into a chute leading to the dip that is just wide enough for one to pass at a time. Having passed through the dip they enter other corrals until each rancher has all his cattle together when he drives them off to his own range.

It is quite a novel sight to see these thousands of cattle bunched up together and hear each one of them apparently trying to out do the other in bawling, kicking, pushing and struggling to get away.

At the south dip these 13,000 cattle occupied the attention of no less than 60 men and it is said that at one meal these hard working fellows consumed a full quarter of a yearling steer.

The owners of these cattle are given respectively in proportion to the number each rancher is dipping:

Hardwick Bros.
P. Burns & Co.
Hill Bros.
F. A. McHugh & Sons.
McKinnon & Nesbitt.

Mentioned in Despatches

We notice in the most recent reports that Captain E. F. Ward, of Gleichen, attached to the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, also Capt. Poe of the 2nd Battalion of the same regiment has been mentioned by General French in despatches from the front.

According to the latest reports from England Capt. Ward is still at the seaside convalesing from wounds he received.

We regret very much however, to learn that captain Poe was killed in action sometime ago. He was a brother of Lenard H. Poe, who was for several years connected in business with J. Young here. Capt. Poe visited his brother here opce and during his short visit became quite popular with many Gleichenites.

Majorville News

(Our own correspondent)

Al thought those berries were all right. It was very thoughtful of her.

Berry picking picnics are all the go, at present. It kind of looses its charm when you are picking the berries off wet bushes and the rain runing down the back of your neck and have a young lady poke fun at you.

Miss Balfour, teacher at Lake McGregor passed through by mail route last week. She had been spending part of her holidays with her brother at Banff and Edmonton He belongs to one of the corps who expect to go to the front shortly.

R. H. Struthers, goverment weed inspector has been through the district recently he has just been taking stock this time and expects to make two more inspections when the riot act will be vigorously inforced. Every man ought to pull the weeds by all means as this menace threatens to be one of the most serious problems of pioneering farming.

Some of our farmers are no doubt expecting a bountiful harvest when they are courageous enough to be purchasing threshing outfits. H. J. Winch has about completed a deal for a gasoline outfit. P. Mills is reported to be purchasing a large new outfit and James Barber, contractor, was also thinking about purchasing some outfit. It is an open secret that Jimmy being a very cautious mover has consulted a fortune-teller and latest accounts is that he kind of hesitates coming through with the price.

BASEBALL

The baseball fans are getting into better shape at each practice game. They will soon be the best bunch of rooters in the province.

The match between the Regulars and the P. C. S. on Tuesday evening was exciting and quite amusing. Manager "Shorty" Jenze of the latter team is quite proud of the progress his boys are making and is confident they will soon make another winning.

The Gleichen Baseball team is getting in good trim for their match with the All-American Ladies' Base ball Club tomorrow night and are determined to give the dear little creatures a fast game. They claim there will be no soft-heartedness about the match this year and the fans have picked a few choice eggs for the first fellow they see making love to the girl players. Everyone who enjoys a good game of ball should not miss this chance. Remember our boys have yet to lose their first match this season. Be on hand at 6.15 sharp to encourage the boys.

Jas. Ryan and J.W. Burr arrived last week from Winnipeg and disposed of about 100 horses from the Two Bar ranch, which were brought to town Sunday afternoon for shipment. Mr. Ryan left for Winnipeg Saturday night but is expected back today, and Mr. Burr is in town awaiting his return.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for first insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

STRAYED—2 year old filley, dark grey, almost a black, lighter mane and tail, tip of one ear split, wire cut right front leg at the breast, no brand Reward, A. Alston, Majorville. 21

FOR SALE—12 guage hammerless shotgun in first class condition, used two seasons, the hardest hitting gun in the country and fits your shoulder like a charm, cost $45 will sell for $20. Apply Call office

FOR SALE—Or will trade for oats, good breeding sow with 7 pigs 4 weeks old. Apply to A. D. Arkill, Cluny. 18

WANTED—50 to 100 tons of hay stacked. Apply to O. G. Cabjohoun, Clerke Ranch, Queenstown. 18

OATS FOR SALE—In any quantity Phone R404 or write F. W. Courtney Cluny. 16

STRAY—Taken up by John Clark jr., sec. 2, 23, 20, w. of 4th, one gray work gelding, about 10 years old, weigh about 1400 lbs., branded [illegible] on right hip. June 15, 1915, Duncan Clark, brand reader. 17

STRAY—Taken up by John Clark, jr., sec. 18, 23, 20 w. of 4th., one bay work gelding, aged, star on forehead, weight about 1250 lbs., branded [illegible] on left shoulder. Duncan Clark brand reader. June 22, 1915 17

DRESSMAKING and children's sewing. Prices moderate. Apply to Mrs. D. C. Wishart. 13tf

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power, power pump, 500 feet of 1¼ pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for cistern. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy M. Allen. 11tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs., has been missing over a year. $10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardins, Box 161, Gleichen. 15

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams. Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

FOR SALE—1000 bushels California Stock Barley, free from foul seed. Apply to John Koefoed, Gleichen. 5tf

FOR SALE—One bay stud, 3 yrs., weight 1150 lbs; light 16 hands, well broke single and double, would make ideal stallion for the breeding of remounts as he is well built, short back and good flat bone. Further particulars, Apply Riley, Box 46, Gleichen, Alberta. 11f.

Stock And Fixtures FOR SALE

is

After the 18th of July the Stock and fixtures of the PINNER CAFE will be for sale. Here is a chance to get some big bargains.

W. P. PINDER, Proprietor

The Lethbridge practical demonstration of all the products of this province should attract a big crowd to the Gleichen Fair.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

One man amid the circle of spectators fell forward on his knees, and was very sick, and another cursed him for a fool. Several others relaxed their strained and tense attitudes, so far as to take bottles and flasks from their pockets; and all who drank, drank deeply, and yet even while they drank they kept their fascinated eyes upon the wood, the flames, the man that these encircled. Then, from behind, came Mrs. Bryan, and put her horse right at the circle of men, and beat it, and drove in on them, knocking down some, and breaking her way through. Right into the middle of the space they had surrounded she came at a gallop, and rode straight at the piled wood where the flames still grew, and where one had already thrust out a red tongue to lick Hugh upon the cheek.

The horse reared up on its hind legs as it came to the fire, and Mrs. Bryan slid down from its back to the ground. Rushing to the burning wood, she caught it with her bare hand, and scattered it right and left.

"Hi, you!" shouted Jabez Hunt, who had not recognized her, as he came running with his oil and matches from the stake where Mr. Hetherington was fastened, where he had just been on the point of firing the wood; "what are you doing?"

For answer, Mrs. Bryan ran at him, and screamed, and seized the oil can from him, and flung it far away, and then she screamed again.

"Don't you know me?? Don't you know me?" she cried.

"Why, it's Mrs. Bryan," gasped Jabez; "what, weren't you murdered?"

"No, I never was,' said Mrs. Bryan indignantly.

The world ran like a living thing through the crowd of the lynchers, no longer silent and motionless, but shouting, stammering, grasping, running wildly to and fro.

The burning wood surrounding Hugh was flung all ways; and one man who had been pushed down, and for a moment held on the top of a burning brand, sat bellowing his pain. No one understood what was happening, but all saw that at least something was wrong with their plans; and swift as the name of Mrs. Bryan passed from mouth to mouth, there was one that leaped and followed it, and here and there, indeed outstripped it. "Innocent," one said, and "Innocent" another repeated, and "Innocent" they whispered over and over again to themselves; and some who had never shown a sign of emotion before were now trembling and shaking, and wiping sweat from their foreheads, and many, too, were weeping.

"Steady on," shouted Jabez Hunt; "steady on, boys! If Mrs. Bryan here wasn't murdered, as seemingly she wasn't, some one was murdered, for I saw human bones taken out of the ashes where the fire had been."

"Oh, you galoot!" cried Mrs. Bryan, "that was a skeleton Noah Siddle got from down east, and put there, and hired me to keep out of the way. I didn't know then, but now I see there was some one he hated, and he made you a lot of paper dolls to do what he wanted. Why, you galoots, you pack of fools! we have all been doing his work for him without knowing it or knowing why."

Eager hands had seized upon the faggots that were piled round the three victims, eager hands were wrenching at the chains that bound them; in a moment, as it seemed, all three were released and borne together to meet in the midst of that mass of excited humanity.

"Yes, but what's he done it for? what did old Noah do it for?" protested Jabez; "I don't get the hang of all this."

"Noah Siddle hated them, and you, too," said Mrs. Bryan. "I can see it now. He wanted to make use of you to destroy them, and then, when inquiries were made, nobody could have blamed him; and you boys would have had to stand the racket."

"Then, perhaps," said the Baptist deacon, "them's white men, after all."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Mrs. Bryan.

"We told you so, but you would not listen to us," said Hugh.

He was standing supporting Eira on one arm, while Mr. Hetherington, still dazed, as it seemed, crouched and trembled at their feet.

"Well," said Jabez Hunt, approaching Hugh, "all I can say is, I'm sorry, and no man can say more," and he held out his hand. "Shake," he said cordially, "black or white, or whatever you are, shake."

Hugh lifted his hand, but his hand very tightly clenched, and with it he dealt Jabez such a blow between the eyes as sent him flying, to fall full length on the ground, where he lay and blinked at the sky, and wondered what had happened to him.

At that the crowd fell to cheering wildly.

Hugh looked round at them with flashing eyes, in the mood to rush on them, and go on hitting out wildly at them so long as he could move a muscle. But they cheered him wildly til the sound of it was like the sound of many waters; and for the first time he realized that his left cheek was raw and red, and giving him intense pain.

"Boys," shouted some one in the background, "we have Mrs. Bryan to thank for what has happened. Ought we not to give her a taste of Judge Lynch?"

There were one of two approving shouts, and then Hugh jumped forward.

"What! what!" he cried, "haven't you had enough of lynching yet?"

The question stung them as nothing else could have done, and the whole crowd seemed visibly to shrink beneath it. Not a man there but felt the rebuke. Hugh stood upright, waiting to see who would answer him; and then it seemed that the sound of cheering he had heard like the sound of many waters, was now somehow roaring in his own ears from within his brain. He staggered, and someone called out something, and then the whole earth seemed to slip away from him; and with a sign of content he thought that now at last all was over, that perhaps he was dead or dying, but that it was a least Eira's arms that held him and supported him, and Eira's face that bent above him.

CHAPTER XXXI.

And Last

It was the stinging pain in his cheek that called Hugh back to life, and as his consciousness returned to him he discovered that someone was doing something to it, and in doing so was hurting him badly.

"You leave that alone" he muttered, lifting a hand which was at once caught in one small and cool, while another was laid upon his forehead.

"Oh, hush!" a voice said, "you must let the doctor attend to you."

When that voice spoke Hugh was content to listen. He took the hand that had touched his, and held it, and, looking up, his eyes found Eira's pale face, and met her deep and searching gaze.

"Ah, you are safe!" he said.

"There!" said the doctor cheerfully; "a nasty burn, but it will be all right soon, and I don't think any scar will remain. The coloring is coming off the skin, too."

Hugh was, in fact, practically white again now, the coloring going with some rapidity as soon as it began to fade; indeed, the peculiar shininess it had, and that made the skin with which it was treated so like a negro's, only lasted about twenty-four hours. But the inventor had calculated that that period would be long enough for the consummation of his plans, once he succeeded in getting the dye applied.

"That's so," agreed a new voice, "no doubt about his being a white man now, eh, is there, doc.?"

Hugh recognized his voice also, and sat upright with a jerk. Behind the doctor, whom he had been helping, was a man whose face still showed traces of a heavy bruise between the eyes, and in whom Hugh at once recognized Jabez Hunt.

"What does he want? Take him away," exclaimed Hugh quickly.

"Now, partner," said Jabez, mildly deprecatingly, "don't bear ill-will, Mistakes will happen, you know, and all us boys are really concerned."

"Confound your impudence," said Hugh with some heat.

"I know just how you feel," said Jabez soothingly. "I don't deny a little feeling on your part is natural enough, but every man in this country, sir, is bent on being friends, and you can't help yourself about it. Friends we are, and friends we will remain, so why not make the best of it, Mr. Tallentine?"

"Jabez has never slept since—since that evening," said Eira softly; "he has been sitting here by you, or by Mr. Hetherington, all the time. I think you must try to forgive him."

Hugh was going to reply with temper that he would do nothing of the sort, but on the contrary complain to the English and American authorities, when he caught a glance from Eira's eyes, at once compelling and appealing.

"All right, then," he said with the worst grace in the world; "I suppose I must look upon the way we were treated as a form of western hospitality."

"Western hospitality, sir," said Jabez earnestly, "will never fail you from this day henceforth."

"And now you must lie quiet, and try to go to sleep," said Eira, "you have not been very well, you know."

(To Be Continued)

OLD BACKS NEED HELP

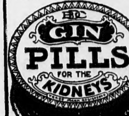
When people get to be 50 and 60 and 70, they need a little help sometime to get through with the day's work. Their backs can't stand the heavy loads, the steady strain, of lusty youth. They need

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Raphael Ont., Jan. 5th,

"Four years ago, I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them and found the pains were leaving me and I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I had used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes, I was entirely cured and I feel as strong as at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old." FRANK LEALAND

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 at all dealers. Sold in U.S. under the name of "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 264



Dodging an Argument

Crawford—How do you get your wife to believe what you say when you come home late?

Crabshaw—I first listen to what she accuses me of doing, and then I own up to it.

"Why don't you pay your debts; you've got the money?"

"But I wouldn't have it if I paid my debts.

Gent (interestedly)—And what are you going to give your young brother for his birthday?

Little Boy—I dunno. I give 'im the measles last year.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Little Grain is Left Over

Quantity of 1914 Wheat in the Hands of Farmers This Spring Was Small

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office, gives the results of the usual annual inquiry as to the stocks of grain and other crops remaining in the hands of farmers on March 31st, and the proportion of the crops harvested in the previous year which turned out to be of merchantable quality. The returns received from crop-reporting correspondents show that of the total estimated yield of wheat in 1914, 12½ per cent., or 20,247,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. At the rate of 1¾ bushels per acre this quantity should allow of the sowing this spring of about 11,570,000 acres, or 1,522,000 acres more than were sown in the spring of 1914, independently of quantities of wheat stored in elevators which may be returned to farmers for seeding purposes. The quantity of wheat remaining this year in the hands of farmers, is, however, smaller than in any previous year on record, the light crop and the high price being together responsible for this result. In 1914 the quantity of wheat estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31st was 38,353,000 bushels, or 16½ per cent. of the large harvest of 1913; in 1913 at March 31 the proportion was 22 per cent. or 50,-[illegible]90 bushels and at March 31st, 1912, it was 27 per cent. or 68,188,-000 bushels.

Of the remaining grain crops the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31st are also smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,-843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye, 343,7000 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 21 per cent.; corn for husking, 2,928,-000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent. If potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.8 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels were in farmers' hands on March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913 when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots 10,267,000 bushels or 15 per cent. remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,259,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,-280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantable was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11 after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of other crops in 1914 which proved to be of merchantable quality are as follows: Oats, 91 per cent. (285,988,000 bushels); barley, 88 per cent. (32,-022,000 bushels); rye, 90 per cent (1,815,800 bushels); buckwheat, 84 per cent. (7,279,000 bushels); corn for husking, 80 per cent. (11,100,000 bushels); flax-seed, 88 per cent. (6,370,000 bushels); potatoes, 86 per cent. (74,-165,000 bushels); turnips, etc., 87 per cent. (60,218,000 bushels); and hay and clover, 88 per cent. (9,094,000 tons).

Correspondents throughout Canada report that the past winter has been exceptionaly mild. In most of the provinces live stock have in consequence come well through and are in good condition. In some parts, notably in Saskatchewan, the light crops of last year rendered feeding difficult, and animals at the close of the winter were thin. In these cases, however, matters would have been much worse had the winter been of normal severity. An early spring was anticipated, and the prospects for the coming season were hopeful. Farmers were preparing for a big increase in the acreage to be seeded, their efforts being facilitated by the large amount of fall ploughing completed last year.

Save the Pennies

When a number of school teachers were being shown over the estate of John D. Rockefeller they had the pleasure of an interview with the famous American Croesus. Naturally, the conversation drifted to money matters. He told them to save their pennies. The advice was good, and should be held in greater respect than it is. Too many people do not want to earn or save a competence. They want it given them. They would be like a western man of wealth who died worth $100,000. In writing his obituary the versatile reporter stated that he started in life with fifty cents, and owed the balance of his fortune to thrift and industry, and to the kindness of an old uncle, who died, bequeathing him $99,999.50. Most everybody could be wealthy by that process.—Peterboro' Review.

The two British sailors had secured tickets to the dog show and were gazing upon a Skye terrier which had so much hair that it looked more like a woollen rug than a dog.

"Which end is 'is 'ead, Bill?" asked one.

"Blowed if I know," was the reply. "But 'ere, I'll stick a pin in 'im and you look which end barks."

Possible tenant (to house agent)—I thought you said there was a charming view from the front windows? Why, there are only houses to be seen.

House Agent—So there is a charming view, sir. In the house opposite lives the most beautiful widow you ever clapped eyes on, and she's always at the window."

Vegetables as Food

May Replace Meat to Some Extent in Diet

That many of the ills that flesh is heir to arise from indiscretions in diet is a fact that more of us should realize, and the earlier in life the better. Many of us, and perhaps this applies especially to those who live in the city, eat too much. As a result, we get too stout as life advances, and what is still more serious, an extraordinary strain is put on certain of the organs of the system in nature's effort to get rid of the waste. Further, we who live more or less sedentary lives, eat too much meat; the man who sits at a desk all day long or stands behind a counter, may work as hard as the navvy or the ploughman, but it is a different kind of work. It does not call for the same amount of strong food. There is no necessity to diet ourselves by formula, or to weigh out what we should eat, but we ought to be guided to a certain extent in our eating by common sense and the knowledge which science furnishes respecting the requirements of the body for the maintenance of the vital heat, the development of energy and the repair of tissue.

As city people we might keep in better health and live more cheaply if we would eat less meat and concentrated foods and use more vegetables and fruit. And this advice might be specially emphasized for the summer diet, when there is not the same call for the system for stronger foods.

Fresh vegetables are wholesome, palatable and productive of good health. Though in direct food value vegetables yield a first place to meats, it must not be supposed they are destitute of those nutrients which build up the body tissue and keep the machinery a-going. It would be possible, though not desirable to live exclusively on vegetable foods. But vegetables, and especially fresh vegetables, are not to be regarded merely from the standpoint of maintenance—though we assert that nowadays they would make a very good showing on the grounds of economy. Nor need we urge their more extensive use on the ground simply that they are appetizing and furnish variety to the diet. They, in addition to these excellent qualities, possess a medicinal value; they are aids to digestion, and afford that bulk or volume to the food necessary for the right distension of the alimentary tract. Many vegetables contain salts which are generally laxative, relieving constipation, that scourge which is the forerunner of so many dangerous and not infrequently fatal diseases. And, again, many vegetables, especially those used in salads, have a special value in cooling the blood, and therefore most wholesome, especially in the summer season.

Fresh vegetables are vastly superior to those that are wilted from keeping a day or two, in succulency, crispness and palatability. To be enjoyed at their best, vegetables must be eaten stricly fresh.—Frank T. Shutt, D.Sc., Dominion chemist.

Results of Dry Farming

Colorado Pastry Cook Turns to Farming and Makes a Success of it

The Indiana Farmer says editorially of a notable dry farming experience in Colorado:

"The result of dry farming was never more manifest than in the record of Dighton E. Boardman, formerly of Pueblo, who is living on a tract of 120 acres about 25 miles southwest of Pueblo, said a Denver visitor to Washington this week. In 1913 Mr. Boardman had a total of 70 exhibits at the Colorado State Fair in Pueblo, and was awarded 50 first premiums and the sweepstakes for the best and biggest collection of exhibits. A few days ago, Mr. Boardman completed his obligations to the government as a homesteader and was granted the final papers, which now makes him owner of the land without obligations incumbering it in any manner. Boardman was formerly employed as a pastry cook in Pueblo. This occupation did not please him, so he decided to try farming and settled on this tract of 120 acres. That was four years ago. He raises numerous varieties of vegetables, grains and grasses, with practically all the leading products of a farm. In 1913 he planted seed that was received from practically all parts of the United States and Europe. In bringing about his success, Mr. Boardman has practised nothing but dry farming methods and has not resorted to irrigation."

Protein in Fish and Meat

A statement of food values shows the quantity of protein contained in fish and beef. Protein is the beef "muscle-maker" in food, in a concentrated form, and is required to make up waste in the body machinery. It is usually the most expensive part of the dietary when the use of meat is depended upon for it, but may be less expensively obtained by a liberal use of fish rather than meat.

In the table referred to haddock is given as containing 18 per cent. protein; herring, 19 per cent.; codfish, 18 per cent. In beef the chuck roast, one of the cheaper cuts, contains 19 per cent. protein; rump, the same quantity, round 21 per cent.; sirloin, 19 per cent.; and the rib roasts, 18 per cent.

As fish sells for less per pound the free use of fish will convey nearly the same benefit of protein as does the beef and at a lesser cost, though the protein figures of the beef average slightly higher.

Dentist—Before filling your teeth I will have to treat them.

Pat—A foine idea. Make it whiskey for the bunch!

Mr. Pester—This dinner isn't fit for a dog to eat.

Mrs. Pester—Dear little Trixie has already had her dinner.

High Grade Butter

How the War Affects the Sale of the Danish Product

How the great Danish butter trade has suffered from the present war and why little Denmark is the world's biggest butter exporter in normal times is shown in the following statement:

"One of the many strands in the wonderfully complex web of world commerce that has felt the severe strain of war is the Danish butter trade. Danish butter, Russian caviar, French champagne, Norwegian sardines and Strassburg pate de foie gras are articles standing alone among their several kinds—special luxuries that fate dispenses only to her favorities. The butter of Denmark has been famous around the world, and heretofore it sold everywhere that people were to be found with wealth enough to develop special tastes. The war has largely interfered with this rich industry.

"Denmark's butter brought the highest price in fancy markets, and it was considered superior to that of any other nation. It was used by the epicures in North and South America, South Africa, in the East and West Indies, in Egypt, India and throughout Europe. Good Danish butter has always sold at $1.00 a pound.

"Danish butter is proof against all climate. Butter, when shipped through the hot zones, melts and remains in a liquid state as long as it is exposed to the tropic heat. Danish butter goes through this test, melts with the heat and hardens with the cold and still retains the wholesome sweetness of its flavor, while other butter loses its sweetness and flavor under these changes.

"The Danes do not explain the superiority of their product. They assert that there is no secret in their process of butter manufacture, but, nevertheless, they are reticent about packing establishments."

Despicable

No country has ever sought degredation more persistently than Germany, either on the battlefield or in the senate hall. Her deeds in war are an everlasting disgrace to a nation that is constantly boasting of its civilization. Her low cunning and her lying diplomacy have been exposed by impartial critics, and Sir Edward Grey's latest speech is only one more sign that Germany is the enemy of the world and that her statesmen and soldiers plotted this war against the interests of humanity.—Lloyd's Weekly News.

Policeman—Stand back and give him air!

Voice (from crowd)—'E don't need hair, hofficer! 'E needs fog! 'E's from London!

Army Doctor—Have you had any experience of nursing?

Red Cross Recruit—Oh, yes, rather! I had three brothers who owned motorcycles.

Sow Flaxseed

A Profitable Crop to Sow This Season

Farmers will do well to sow some flaxseed this spring as prices promise to be high. Winnipeg October flax already being bid up to over $1.85 per bushel. The favorable weather this Spring has enabled farmers to get their wheat seeded fully two weeks earlier than usual, thus affording additional time to get flax seeded in good time and under ideal conditions.

Furthermore, as flaxseed is the best crop to put in on first breaking, every effort should be made to break up all the land possible and sow to flaxseed, thereby preparing the land for wheat next year and at the same time getting a found crop of flaxseed this year at prices that promise to make it a most profitable crop.

Under normal weather conditions flaxseeding can be extended well into June, thus giving ample time to break up a lot of land of which full advantage should be taken.

The Way to Produce Capital

Capital is the result of labor applied to land, and given the necessary knowledge and skill which the war may not destroy, there need be no cause for alarm provided the natural opportunities to produce wealth are open to labor. It is the choking and deadly grip of monopoly which is to be feared most in the anticipated "long period of depression," and the policy of the land values group of a direct tax on the capital value of the land can be tried with confidence as a safe and sure means of escape from this doleful-looking aftermath of the war.—British Land Values Monthly

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Keep Dairy Records

Where no cow-testing has been practiced, a moderate estimate is that three out of 20 cows consume feed valued as high as the price received for milk they yield. Dairy records aim at detecting these bovine crooks; but further, a study of records, kept so easily, shows the dairymen which cows produce the most milk and fat, and which produce them the cheapest.

"Suppose my face is dirty," said the office boy in the elevator, "what business is that of yours? You ain't my father."

"No, but I'm bringing you up," replied the elevator man.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Farming and Credit

One Danger to the Farmer From the System of Easy Credits

The man who gets most advice on farming from most people is the farmer. Many of us appear to imagine that the man who knows less about farming than anyone else is the farmer. The business man says sufficient business methods do not prevail in farming. But often he forgets that farming is a mode of living as well as an occupation and a livelihood. The average business is on a different plane. It combines home and office, it combines a back garden and a hundred acres.

An Ontario high school teacher, discussing what he termed the lack of business methods on the farm, said: "But do farmers keep books?" The farmer replied: "Do you?" The answer was "No." The farmer who keeps his books on a shingle or a barn door is just as likely to be successful in farming as a city man who thinks a set of ledgers is the greatest farm asset.

In the discussion of credit there may also be a tendency to think for the farmer. Every borrower must have a proper basis of credit. The cry in some quarters is that the farmer is not granted sufficient credit, that the banks are harsh with him. This seems to be a mistake. The banks like for a customer a farmer with a proper basis of credit, just as much as they do a manufacturer or anyone else with a similar credit standing. One farmer at least tells the Monetary Times that the trouble is often that farmers get credit too easily and that that is a frequent cause of distress. This opinion is confirmed by some interesting figures from the Bradwell district of Saskatchewan. Of 17 homestead failures, 8 are said to be due to purchasing threshing outfits, the new owners being unable to run them, and 3 to getting into debt too deeply. Of 100 farmers in the district, 24 purchased too much land, considering the capital they had. Eight are still heavily involved for threshing outfits and power machinery and about 40 are similiarly involved for horses and equipment.—Monetary Times.

The Difficulty

"Do you sleep like a baby?" asked the doctor.

"No," replied the patient. "One night when I was all lit up I tried it, but the perambulator was too short for me."

Barber—Pretty short, eh?

Customer—Well, yes, I am; I'm obliged to you for speaking of it; just put it down on the slate, will **you?**

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THE NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove, for years manufactured in the United States, is now made in Canada.

The Perfection Stove Company, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., is manufacturing these stoves for distribution by The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., throughout the Dominion.

The NEW PERFECTION is the best-known and most-liked oil stove in the world. Over 2,000,000 are now in use—saving money and labor for their users and keeping kitchens clean and comfortable.

The NEW PERFECTION brings gas stove conveniences to the kitchen. It lights like gas, cooks like gas. 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes.

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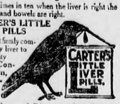
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



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It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Simplified Spelling

The dentist has just moved into a place previously occupied by a baker, when a friend called.

"Pardon me a moment," said the dentist, "while I dig off those enamel letters of 'Bakeshop' from the front window."

"Why not merely dig off the 'B' and let it go at that?" suggested the friend.

Service

"He's in social servi e work."
"What's he doing?"
"Bartender downtown."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The First Step

"Pa," plaintively coaxed Mrs. Nookoyne, "I want to git in society."

"All right," resignedly assented Mr Nookoyne. "I s'pose we kin hire a reporter to write somethin' scandalous about us."

"Why don't you pay your debts; you've got the money?"

"But I wouldn't have it if I paid my debts."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Seeding Operations

Packing of Soil Gives a Quicker Germination of Seed

In so far as the yield of crops is concerned the aim of soil cultivation is three-fold, first, to control the weeds, second to liberate plant food, and third, to conserve the soil moisture. Last season being abnormally dry we learned many lessons in regard to moisture conservation. In the very dry districts farther west it quite frequently happened that the man who prepared his soil poorly, disregarding the principles of dry farming had a complete failure, where his neighbors who understood these principles and applied them had a good average crop.

In the practice of dry land farming the use of sub-surface packer is not so well adapted for this work as it has a tendency to bury some of the seed too deeply. The surface packer, on the other hand packs the surface uniformly and for this reason gives best results. Results at Indian Head in 1914 were 36 bushels without packer, 40 with sub-surface packer and 43 with surface packer.

While packers have increased the yield over so packing, the condition of the soil immediately after the packer is not ideal for the conservation of moisture. It is true that the soil is firm and does not allow the air to circulate through it, but it is usually so firm that the moisture can be raised by capillarity to the surface, and is lost by evaporation. To overcome this it is necessary to have a mulch formed on the surface, and at Indian Head the harrows after the packer have always increased the yield.

If the largest amount of moisture is to be conserved for growing crops, the cultivation must not stop until after the grain is a considerable height. While harrowing the growing grain may pull out or injure some of the plants this loss is more than overcome when we consider the benefit it is to those that are left, by killing the young weeds, and thus preventing loss by transpiration through the leaves, and loosening up the surface soil preventing evaporation.

According to one system of cropping there is a crop of grain on stubble land every third and fourth year. The treatment of this land in preparing it for the next crop is therefore an important operation. An experiment dealing with different methods of stubble cultivation is under way at Indian Head. In this experiment there may be other factors influencing the yield, but the results would seem to be governed largely by the amount of moisture conserved. Fall plowing with no fall cultivation gives the smallest yield because here the soil is turned up and left loose and the hot dry winds soon dry it out. Where the stubble is left standing in the fall this prevents the wind sweeping over the surface, and also catches and holds the snow in winter so that where this is burnt in the spring a considerable amount of moisture is left in the soil. No doubt, though, considerable is lost by evaporation after the burning. Spring plowing and seeding overcomes this to a certain extent and we get a slightly larger yield, while autumn plowing with sub-surface packing and harrowing at once puts the soil in the best condition for the conservation of the moisture. In the first place the plow loosens the soil so that it will absorb all the moisture that falls, and the sub-surface packer compacts the soil so that it will not dry out, while the harrows form a mulch upon the surface and prevent evaporation.

It will be noticed from these experiments that good cultivation has always been rewarded by increased yields. If this is true on the Experimental Farm it will be far more true on the average farm. It would, therefore, seem that if we wish to increase our production it could be done most cheaply by improved methods of cultivation.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Brave Men's Timidities

The Bravest Are Sometimes Easily Alarmed

Most men are brave enough to do their duty in war, but the bravest men have sometimes the queerest little timidities or superstitions. Lord Roberts, for instance, who won the Victoria Cross in India in an encounter single-handed with two sepoys, was afraid of cats. He would not have a cat in the room where he was sitting. On one occasion, when asked out to dinner, his host rather doubted the existence of this fear, and concealed a cat in the ottoman in the dining room. Dinner was announced and served, but the chief guest seemed ill at ease, and at last declared his inability to go on eating, as he was sure there was a cat in the room. A pretended search was made, but disclosed no trace of the animal. The famous soldier persisted in his declaration. Finally the host, realizing that he was causing "Bobs" great discomfort, let the cat "out of the bag" and the ottoman at the same time, and apologized for the annoyance caused.

Two other great generals, Marshal Saxe, the French soldier, and the Duke of Schemberg, also held cats in horror.

Peter the Great loathed the sight of water. He could scarcely be persuaded to cross a bridge, and if compelled to do so he would sit in his carriage with closed windows, bathed in perspiration. Fear of the River Mosera, which flower through his palace garden, prevented him ever seeing its beauty.

Julius Caesar, to whom the shouts of thousands of the enemy were but sweet music, was omrtally afraid of the sound of thunder, and always wanted to hide underground whenever a thunderstorm hovered over his army.

"You say this will be your farewell appearance?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes," answered the eminent actress. "I shall retire from the stage never to return to it."

"What is your reason for such a decision?"

"My manager thinks it better for business to make every other tour a farewell engagement."

"I vowed I'd go anywhere for hei."

"Well?"

"And then she sent me on my way."

Cleaning Seed Grain

Type of Screen Necessary to Use to Ensure Clean Seed

The 1913 seed branch inquiry into the condition of seed grain used in Canada showed that an average of 44 noxious and 138 common weed seeds were being seeded on each square rod of land in oats. Seed wheat and barley were equally foul and flax was about four times worse. Over eighty-eight per cent. of the 2,066 samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax collected as being sown were reported cleaned with a fanning mill, but most of the samples showed that either the mills were not equipped with the proper sieves or else they were not well operated. The remaining home-grown seed, almost eleven per cent. was being sown direct from the thresher with no cleaning whatever. Small, broken and shrunken seed in the samples also indicated the failure in grading.

Cereal grains should be graded to remove from one-third to one-half of the total bulk, and most of the weed seeds will be removed with the screenings. Some of the weed seeds are difficult to separate but most of them can be removed by a fanning mill. Any make of mill which has sufficient shake, angle or slope of sieves and wind supply may be provided with suitable sieves. The top sieves should be just coarse enough to let the grain run through and need sufficient slope to run coarse impurities over the tail of the mill. The lower screens should have openings of the size required for grading or removing weed seeds.

With wheat the grade for high-class seed is made over an 8-64 inch perforated zinc screen. The grade for oats is made over a screen with slots 5-64 by ½-inch. Barley requires the same type with slots larger depending on the size of the seed. Wild buckwheat may be removed from wheat by a screen with triangular perforators 9-64 inch or larger. Flax requires on top a woven wire sieve 3x16 inch mesh (3 spaces to the inch one way and 16 the other) and a 1-12 inch perforated screen below.

If sieves or screen of the desired size and type cannot be had from the fanning mill manufacturer, the sheet material may be obtained through any reliable seed house and made up by a carpenter.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

A local preacher who was in the habit of taking his wife with him to his preaching appointments, said, on arrival at the chapel: "My dear, you go in there; you will be all right. I must go round to the vestry." In the vestibule the wife was met by a kind-hearted steward, who, after giving her a hearty welcome and a hymn book, conducted her to a comfortable seat. At the close of the service the same kind-hearted steward gave her a hearty shake of the hand, adding how pleased he would be to see her at the services each Sunday. Then, whispering, he said: "But let me tell you, we don't get a duffer like this in the pulpit every Sunday."

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Loser in Ruin of Steamship Line

There are not many who know that the capture of certain ships of the Woermann Line, recently announced, was a direct blow at the pocket of Emperor William.

Until a few years ago the Woermann Line was a private enterprise of the Woermann family, but on the death of the head of the firm the business was turned, for family reasons, into a limited liability company.

Still later a controlling interest was acquired by the Hamburg-America Company and the Kaiser himself, the sum paid being a huge one, the Emperor investing a large portion of his savings in this very prosperous concern.

He has now lost that proportion of his money which is represented in the captured vessels, and also no doubt the exclusive privilege which this line had for trading with what have been German Colonies in Africa.

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similiarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

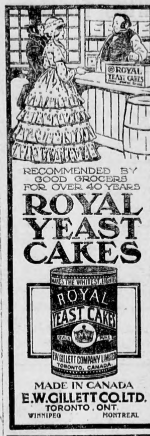
Bilton—What did your wife say when you got home at two this morning?

Tilton—Nothing! She sat down to the piano and played "Tell Me the Old, Old Story."

The following story is vouched for by a well known Scottish M.P. somewhere off the east coast. A trawler was on naval patrol duty. The skipper thought he would like some fish for breakfast, so he commenced operations. Soon he popped a German submarine close by. The trawler's skipper, an Aberdonian, was about to ram it and earn the prize money, when the submarine commander, not suspecting this evil intention, offered to buy some fish. So the canny Scot went alongside, sold his fish—and then rammed the submarine.

"No money, no trunks," said the irate landlord. "If you don't pay your board bill, we hold your trunks till you do."

"Splendid," said Dedbroke. "That'll save me the expense of storage on these things of mine until next season. By-by, old man!"



Nerve-Wrecked Germans

Have No Desire to Return to the Front

Germany has been the foremost exponent of the doctrine that war is the great regenerator of peoples. This makes specially interesting an article written by the Berlin corespondent of he Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant which he calls "The Spirituality Wounded." He says:

We hear with sorrow in Berlin that boys of 14 are being sent to the front as volunteers. We even read that a young lieutenant of 15, who had been awarded the Iron Cross, has been killed. How terrible must be the impression created on the mind of youth by experience of the cruelties of the war?

Everywhere one finds in Berlin young officers who have returned from the front with their nerves wrecked. Though many of them wear the Iron Cross of the first class, they cannot bear the thought of returning to the front. The dreadfulness of what they have already seen they cannot banish from their minds. Even their sleep is broken by visions of what they have witnessed and endured. They cannot bear that people should talk to them of the war.

This is not confined to officers. Generally speaking there is no desire in the hospitals for war literature. The wounded much prefer love stories. But perhaps it is in the officers that the change is most noticed. In Berlin you can see young lieutenants with grey, fallen-in faces. Even their hair is sometimes grey, and oh! those eyes.

Many of them came back here to rest after being wounded and have had to remain on account of their nerves. It is said that at the present moment there are 3,000 officers in Berlin who are incapacitated by their nerves and cannot return to the front. One day a thousand of them were called together and addressed in the name of the Kaiser, who urged them to pull themselves together, as they were urgently required at the front. They were told that they must not too long hold themselves back from the service of the Fatherland.

These statements, made not without some risk to himself by this correspondent, have a sardonic flavor when it is remembered that only a few weeks ago the Kaiser assured his troops in the east that they must win because they had the strongest nerves.

In A Shadow

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes a lady, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Indian Farmers Told How to Cultivate the Land

Lecturers Take Advantage of Ration Day to Hold Institute

Thunder Butte Sub-Station, S.D.—By far the most successful institute ever held among the Indians of the reservation was that held here recently when a farmers' institute was combined with the regular Indian ration day. The Indians were present to draw their allowance of federal rations from the government.

Boss Farmer Forrest R. Stone presided at the meeting. He had invited a number of Dupree people to be present and assist in the instruction and many responded.

Lewis Speaker devoted an hour's time explaining to the Indians the proper way to plant potatoes, what varieties brought the best results, how the seed potatoes should be cut, how deep to plant them and other valuable information along this line.

Puts-on-His-Shoes, one of the first Indians in this section to adopt civilization—from which fact he derived his name—told of his experiences in raising potatoes.

O. S. Geesey spoke on the value of proper horse raising, showing the Indians how much money they could derive from this source by following certain rules in breeding.

Straight Head and Judge Charley Corn talked along the same line, enlarging somewhat on Mr. Geesey's remarks.

Mrs. Tony Acker addressed the meeting to some length on the value of sheep raising in the reservation country where pasturage is bountiful. She impressed the Red Men with the fact that with sheep there were two profits to be derived a year from the wool, while the animals could be marketed for mutton at any time.

The second day of the institute was devoted to alfalfa and corn raising. Robert Makes Room, Giles Tapitola and Frank Corn being the principal speakers.

'Why, what in the world has become of your watch? The one you used to have had a handsome gold case."

"I know it did, but circumstances alter cases."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Kaiser's Love of Blood

Reputed to Have a Mania For Shedding Blood

A thoughtful reader of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, in Toronto, Kansas, U.S., sends the following clipping from an old newspaper of February, 1905, which is of interest at the present time:

"The Germans are unable to understand that side of the Kaiser's character which drives him to kill every year hundreds of animals, often in a very unsportsmanlike manner.

The Kaiser recently boasted of having killed 50,000 animals, and added: "When I think of the enormous number of animals in my forests I feel sometimes like Frederick the Great at Kolin, when he cried to his troops: 'Dogs, do you then live forever.' I hope to double or triple my record of killings within the next ten years. If I cannot have a real war it is some satisfaction that I can at least practice shooting in my forests." Even the physicians in attendance upon the Emperor are sometimes alarmed at his passion for hunting. "I did not know," said one of them recently, "that his love of hunting amounted to a mania, but this I now know to be so. The Kaiser has a passion for shedding blood, and his surroundings are well aware that it is this passion which causes him to feel an unnatural satisfaction whenever he signs a death sentence.

"The fact is that during his whole reign he has never commuted a death sentence, even in cases where the minister of justice has recommended mercy."

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Mrs. Chas. E. White, Waterford, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my babies and find them excellent. My baby girl was cross and sickly but after giving her the Tablets she became strong, healthy and happy." Baby's Own Tablets never fail to make sickly children well and the mother can give them to her children with absolute safety. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Agricultural War Book

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Lord Kitchener and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have written the minister of agriculture acknowledging the receipt of the agricultural war book issued last winter by the agricultural department. The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, writes: "Dear Mr. Burrell,—I am extremely obliged to you for the copy you have sent me of the most interesting agricultural war book. It is admirable in every way, and ought to produce a very considerable effect throughout Canada.—Your very truly, L. Harcourt."

The book was prepared with the view of stimulating food production in Canada, and contains a careful survey of the agricultural conditions of the leading nations of the world, with special reference to food production as a strong factor in the war. Thirty thousand copies have been issued.

A Safe Pill For Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Unless worms are expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

"Isn't Jones a dreamer?"

"Well, not exactly. You see, his castles in the air generally include an heiress."

Mixed Farming and Good Times

Mixed Farming Methods the Wise Course to Pursue

"Big crops and big prices will put the western farmers on their feet this year, and provide an immense amount of money, which, when it once gets into circulation, will revive general business all over Canada."

This is the cheerful note sounded in Vancouver recently by Mr. W. P. Hinton, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, of Montreal.

"Mixed farming has long been considered the salvation of the western farmer, but mixed farming requires money, and plenty of it. The crops that will be garnered in next fall will provide the necessary capital for thousands of hard working tillers of the soil, and set them on their feet, so that for years, if at all, will another depression visit western Canada."

There is no doubt that Mr. Hinton hits the nail square on the head. A most practical illustration of the truth of these remarks was furnished to the Times recently by a trip out in the country adjacent to Medicine Hat. Not far from this city a deserted homestead was encountered upon which in the past a great deal of labor and money had been expended in an effort to raise a crop, but owing to bad years, the investment had yielded no return, and the occupant of the homestead had given it up in disgust. However, right across the roadway from the deserted farm was a prosperous looking homestead, with good buildings and well cultivated lands, and the Times was not unnaturally led to ask how it was that of two adjoining farms, one should have been deserted and the other prosperous. The explanation, however, was not long in coming. The prosperous man had a herd of cows, whose milk and cream he had marketed in the city the year round, and when his crop of grain failed, he had been able to live fairly comfortably all through the lean years from the proceeds of his herd. He was a brawny, sun-tanned, industrious looking son of the soil, and he had a family of well-dressed and well-cared for children. Everything about the place looked thriving. This man in putting in crop all of his own land, and he has also secured the deserted farm, and is putting crop on that too. This year's crop will put him on his feet.

The history of the settlement of Saskatchewan and Manitoba affords numerous instances of the fact that the farmer who stays with the game and farms industriously will win out in the end. In the Regina and Moose Jaw districts it is not very long since lean years drove the settlers to abandon their claims for a mere song, and the same lands are now worth from $25 to $40 per acre.

Mixed farming is to be the salvation of the farmers of Southern Alberta, and the wise ones will be those who if they pull off a crop this year (and the indications that they will could not be better) invest the proceeds by stocking up the farm with high grade horses and cattle, pigs sheep and poultry, in the proportion that the prevailing market prices dictate to be the wisest.

Squaw Corn has been proven by experiment to be a crop that will grow each year, and makes ideal winter fodder, but it is scarcely grown at all throughout the country.

No doubt, there will be those who, if they pull off a big crop of wheat this fall, will forget all their past troubles, and go ahead next year putting in another crop of grain, without protecting themselves against a failure by having something else to fall back upon. This is a procedure that is doomed to ultimate failure in this country. It is nothing short of a huge gamble, and gambling on wheat can only end in disaster.

Farmers in this district must, if they would be successful, turn their attention to mixed farming.—Medicine Hat Times.

Advice For the Farmer

Before farming as a business or profession can be considered successful in the highest and best sense, the profits arising from production and distribution of farm products must be shared by the household.

Good breeds of live stock and the most approved and up-to-date labor-saving farm implements are a necessity on the farm.

Likewise up-to-date, sanitary and drudgery conveniences are as appropriate for the home as this machinery is for the farm.

The wife and children must not be neglected.

The home is, after all, the thing most desirable.

The goal of the successful farmer should be the home that satisfies, the home that is restful, delightful, enjoyable—a home such as the children are loath to quit, when they arrive at maturity, but ambitious to prepare another one like it, for themselves on some other farm.—Dr. J. H. Worst.

Fireproof Clothes

Dr. William H. Perkin, the English chemist, has found a method of making cotton cloth absolutely fireproof, so that it will not burn even when held in a gas-flame. One fireproof garment was unharmed by twenty washings, and another which had been worn for two years and washed every week. Neither could be burned, though the latter was worn almost to rags. This fire-proof cloth costs about a penny a yard more than untreated cloth.

Not only will this fireproofed material be found suitable for firemen but it may also be used by women for the finest party dresses, the most delicately-colored fabrics being unharmed by the process and even given a softer appearance. For children's clothes it should be particularly desirable, since it is likely to prevent many accidents.

The Retort Personal

He—If you get the ballot, aren't you afraid you will neglect the family?

She—No; not at all. I wouldn't take that prerogative away from you.—Puck.

"By the way," said Mrs De Style.

"Yes?"

"Do you know of any poor persons who would care for a discarded lorgnette?"

NEW RUPTURE CURE

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS.



Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet FREE.

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MICA
AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Corns Cured Quick Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

Thousands Face Famine

Many Persons Are Eating Herbs, Roots and Dirt to Keep From Starving

Many persons are starving to death in the province of Szechuen, China, and despite the decree of President Yuan Shi Kai contributing $100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers, thousands of persons are subsisting on herbs and roots, according to a note from E. Carlton Baker, American consul at Chung-King, which was received by the state department recently. The note came by mail and was dated March 10.

The famine, Mr. Baker stated, is due to a drought. He said that the price of rice had doubled.

"Some of the people are so desperate that they are eating roots and bark from trees and even clay," he said. "Others are killing themselves to escape the terrors of starvation."

Conditions in the province cannot become normal until the next crop is harvested late next summer, the report stated.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Bismarck's Punk Successors

The edifice which Bismarck built up largely out of the high, immaterial elements of life has become the plaything of smaller beings. The means, the methods, of the great man are mistaken for his ideals, and his aims and the future of golden progress and prosperity which he saw is clouded with the smoke and stained with the blood through which he did not fear to pass but from which he conceived emergence had been won into a brighter phase of civilization.—New York Evening Sun.

Good farming will pay for an automobile before the other kind has cleared enough to pay for setting the tires on the old buggy.

ITCHING ECZEMA SPREAD OVER WRIST

Would Burn. Suffered Great Pain. Grandchild Also Afflicted. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Perfectly Well.

Poulamon, N. S.—"I had eczema on my right wrist for over a year. It broke out like a rash. It would itch and burn and I had to scratch. The skin was broken and the blood came through. Sometimes it spread all over my hands and I suffered great pain when I put them in water. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave me quick relief, healing my wrist and hand in a few months.

"My grandchild was also afflicted with that trouble. He had it on his head, face and hands. He was treated for three or four months and was no better. Then we began to treat him with Cuticura Soap and Ointment and he began to improve. So we continued the treatment for a few months and he is perfectly well." (Signed) Mrs. Joseph Fougere, May 28, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads and other unwholesome conditions of the skin. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A."

I.O.O.F.

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

R. A. Brown, Noble Grand
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KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

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Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

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WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at **Yates Drug Store**

Semi-ready Tailoring



¶ Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.
¶ We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—at express train schedule at the shop.

¶ Special Order Tailoring we call it—Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

300 imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsteds, Serge Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Homespuns. 20 new designs in men styles.

$18 up to $35, $40. Exclusive assortations in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915

What Britain is Doing

The Chicago Daily News contains a striking tribute to the part Great Britain has played in the war, and shows how she is bending her energies to a colossal task. "Here", says the News, "are some of the things Britain is doing:

1. Holding the seas for the ships of her Allies as well as for her own.

2. Protecting the coasts of her Allies as well as her own

3 Struggling in co-operation with the French to smash the Turks and win the Balkans for the Allied cause.

4. Rendering great aid to French and Belgian troops in resisting the terrible onslaughts of the Germans on the Allied left wing in the West.

5. Making loans and supplying munitions to nearly all her partners in the war.

6. Pursuing a financial policy in Southeastern Europe likely to promote the cause of the nationalities.

7. Putting into the field more than ten times as many men as she ever promised.

8. Guarding her own soil and people against invasion, which, if it came—and it is believed to be far from impossible—doubtless would be the most savage, and the most unsparing, ever known. With how many men? Well, with enough. To hear some people talk, one would suppose that upon Britain were laid the duty of defending every land but her own.

Britain's wealth and sea power and military power are the one sure safeguard against the triumph of German's unparalled war machine. Without Britain's help, France and Russia certainly must have been crushed. Without Britain's whole hearted participation in the war, who will say that Italy would have ventured to challenged the mighty and merciless Germanic coalition? With Britain out of the struggle, would there have been any hope of the Balkan States daring to move?

And Britain—never forget it—was not compelled to go to the aid of France. Come what might, the most that ever Britain promised France were six divisions—120,000 men. She was not in honor bound to send a single soldier more. She could have stayed out of the war. Germany had begged her to stay out of the war. Disgraced she might have been—as Britons think, must have been—if she had left Belgium and France and European liberty to their doom.

But she could have done this. Few nations are without disgrace, without historical pages that they fain would obliterate. Britain was not attacked. France and Russia were attacked. Britain might have awaited the onset—as America is awaiting the onset. Brighton might have stood clear, might have husbanded her resources of men and money, might swiftly have prepared, even might have loomed over the stricken adversaries in the end and claimed the hegemony of Europe for herself.

Great britain did not do so.

She threw her trident into the scale. She threw her sword into the scale. She threw her gold into the scale—and she is incalculably rich.

She threw into the balance her impressive racial record, her prestige, her unrivalled diplomatic skill. She threw—is throwing—will throw into the balance the whole puissance of her Empire.

And all for what? For the principle—the fruits of the principle—of the liberty of the individual against the despotism of the State.

Great britain, one can believe, may be the author of some acts of which she is not proud—may have done some things to cause her, looking back upon with full light; to wish they had never been done. But in this war this old and proud democracy is unfolding, applying a material strength and a moral splendor that for countless ages after this conflict is stilled will be shining undimmed amid the first glories of history."

The Gleichen annual exhibition is just four weeks away—August 19th and 22nd are the dates. With the present prospect of a bumper crop there is every reason to expect this to be the biggest and best yet.

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in th Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at $10,000, $4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

Bar-rooms are not essential to hotel keeping. The best have none. ad

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but **every year.**

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy Irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

A. O. CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $590

F.O.B. Ford Ontario

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

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Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—
The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

OAK OAK OAK

2x4's 2x6's and 2x8's from 4 to 16 feet long, all in the best of seasoned oak. Buy your reaches and eveners from us and get the full size of the stick for less money than you can buy elsewhere. This class of goods isn't meant for SHOW but for STRENGTH and we can guarantee the latter.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:
"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is;
Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the
OIL MAN
He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for
FAT CATTLE
and
FAT HOGS
at any point in Alberta.

All hogs for shipment at Gleichen must be delivered on Wednesday of each week.

W. R. Payne, Gleichen, Alta
Phones, Residence R401; Ranch R503
or M1388, Grain Exchange, Calgary Alta.

Thos. Davidson
Successor to
ROWE, ROWE & ROWE
—o—
Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON
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Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an estray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and mileage to the amount of 10c per mile, not to exceed 30 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle dating from the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 29th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

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Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table takes effect next Sunday, May 30th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 13—west bound— 2.02
" 515—west bound— 8.45
" 3—west bound—13.55
" 14—east bound—24.08
" 4—east bound—15.50
" 516—east bound—21.09

Picture Framing
Photography

R. A. BIRD
Photographer

Has taken over the Gleichen Photo studio and will be in Gleichen every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and at Bassano Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
All Work Guaranteed. See his work in enlarging, amature finishing and Professional work.

Gleichen and
Basssano

Persistency in Advertising

One stroke of bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night cannot long conceal its whereabonts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgot.

$50 REWARD

$50 reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODHAM,
17tf Indian Agent.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM,
16tf Indian Agent

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
Will stand for the season 1915 at
G. F. Taylor's & Co.'s Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28860 Baron Chimes [6] b. h. foal 1896; by Chimes 3638; dam Mayretta, by Baron Wilkes 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3140, etc.

Baron Chimes 28860, time 2.16 [sire of 8 in the 2.30 class] by Chimes [sire of 81 in the 2.30 list and 4 in the 2.06 list] he by Electioneer with dams of 131 and sires of 290 in the 2.30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Boru who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902, open to the Dominion; Anni V 2.15¼; Grace H 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Naaman 7.354; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

TERMS—$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1916.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,869 is described as follows; Breed standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1896, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.
Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minster of Agriculture.

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

HARDWICK BROS
P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:
left ribs · left ribs · right rib
499 left rib · left R 9 ribs
Horses branded:
D right ribs

M. Mecklenburg
Is
Exclusive Eye Expert
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly
Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
Phone 5225

Klebe's Orchestra
Two to Five Piece Orchestra Furnished for all Occasions
Satisfaction guaranteed. New music. Moderate terms.
Bassano, - - Alberta

DAYS OF RHEUMATISM NOW OVER! WONDERFUL MIRACLES WORKED BY "NERVILINE"

Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured

You will welcome the good news that "Nerviline" quickly relieves the most excruciating pains.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses wonderful power at least five times greater than anything heretofore discovered. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Nerviline is offered to the people of this community, under a positive guarantee of its reliableness.

As a positive agent of severest pain every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Rheumatism is the greatest test Nerviline has to meet. It cures pains, big and little, but to rheumatics especially it is a great blessing, just as it is to those who suffer from neuralgia, sciatica, jumbago, stiffness or on larged joints.

Remember this: There is nothing harmful in Nerviline.

You can use it freely — your children, and the aged folks, with no pain. It is a positive, reliable, safe. Nothing to equal Nerviline as a general family remedy.

Get the large 50 cent family bottle. Or, if you wish to sample it, get the 25 cent trial size. Sold by druggists everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Nitrate of Lime

As a Fertilizer It is Particularly Suitable to Peaty and Clay Soils

Nitrate of lime is a fertilizer of recent introduction, containing from 13 to 14 per cent. of nitrogen present in a highly soluble and available form. This material is not pure calcium nitrate but is essentially a mixture of this compound and lime in the manufacture on a large scale is now carried on in several European countries—notably in Norway, Australia and France—and though there are several processes in operation they are all the same in principle—the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen by means of an electric arc or flame and the subsequent neutralization of the nitric acid so formed by lime.

As yet, there is but little experience on this continent with lime nitrate, but experiments of an extensive nature which have been in progress for so many years in England and other European countries, go to show that the nitrogen, unit for unit, is just as valuable as that of nitrate of soda. It is considered as among the most promising of the compounds of Chili saltpetre in the fertilizer markets of the world. As a source of this relatively assimilable nitrogen it is capable of wide application, but it is thought it will be found, by reason of its basic character, particularly suitable for peaty and clay soils.

They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular on the Prairies

Homelien, Alberta.—(Special)— Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, well known resident of this place.

"Since the people," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back, finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefited that I recommended them to a friend. He taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them.

In new countries and water is one of the difficulties settlers have to contend with and water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the Kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. No other words than Kidneys need Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the Kidneys the help they need people get new health and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

The way they do things in some of the odd corners of the British empire, where they are comparatively cut off from wireless telegrams, is unique, if reports are to be believed. Here is a certain hinterland received from his superior officer at the base quoted in time in August this message:

"War has been declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district."

With commendable promptitude the superior officer received this reply:

"Have arrested seven Germans, four Russians, two Frenchmen, a Dane, a Italians, two Roumanians and an American. Please say who we're at war with."—Argonaut.

Brown—I want to cable to a German in a neutral country about some money owing to me; what language might I use?

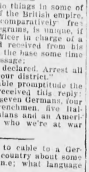
Clerk—Clerk—Well, sir, I don't suppose the censor would pass the language you'd like to use, sir.—Tatler.

"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."

"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."

Operation Decided On As Only Means of Relief

But the Writer of This Letter Resolved to Try Dr. Chase's Ointment First and Was Cured.



MR. BEAUVAIS.

This is not an isolated case, for we frequently hear from people who have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

If other physicians had told Mr. Beauvais nothing short of an operation could give relief and cure, he would have believed what they said.

If you could read these letters from men who say they do, day after day and year after year, you would realize what a wonderful cure for piles Dr. Chase's Ointment really is. Every mail brings more and more annoying, but persistently torturing than piles, and when this suffering is promptly relieved by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment there can be no doubt as to where credit is due. Friends and neighbors are amazed at the results and so the good word spreads and Dr. Chase's Ointment is becoming known far and wide as the only sure cure for piles of every description.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a resident of Hamilton, Ont., writes as follows: "For 14 years I suffered from terrible piles or hemorrhoids and considered my case very serious. I was induced to try a well-known remedy, which did not help me, and my next step was to call on an osteopath as the only means of relief. However, I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Ointment first. The first box brought me great relief, and by the time I had used three boxes I was completely cured. This is why I give me such great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everybody suffering from hemorrhoids as a preparation of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Field Root and Vegetable Seed

Farmers and Gardeners Must Plan How to Supply for 1916

For three months, since the outbreak of war much anxiety was felt in Great Britain, North America, as to supply of field root and vegetable seeds which come principally from the warring countries. Many of the seed trade officers of the seed branch devoted themselves to the study of the possibilities of creating a supply of Canadian grown seed for 1916 planting. It was advisable in the autumn to elect and specially store any bulbous root to be transplanted in the spring for seed production.

Fortunately the European seed crop of 1915 was much above the average and practically all kinds. Owing to previous shortage in supplies most farmers and gardeners had increased their orders by 50 per cent. or more and had received full delivery. The excellent crop of 1914-1915 was also harvested in spite of war restrictions, although certain districts have been delayed and transportation generally was slow and many have received the greater part if not all of their contracted orders. The plan seed home of good financial standing and thus it is position to carry over sufficient seed to provide a very considerable part of 1916 requirements.

The quantity of field root and vegetable seeds that may be produced in Europe during the present year is the next to be considered. This work requires much skilled labor of which there must be a market for surplus consideration. The seed and climatic conditions in different parts of Europe are not favorable if not superior to those of Europe. The growing of these seeds in Canada will necessarily be on a limited scale by the higher price of labor and because the farmers had experience with biennial seed crops. The demand is for a large order of sound shapely roots set out this spring may raise a considerable quantity which may be much needed as well as some good profit. A bulletin on field root and vegetable seed growing may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

Long Standing Asthma.—Many have suffered so long from asthma that they have simply steeled themselves to it. Others, more sensible, realize they think that relief is impossible. Both classes are wrong. They should read the letters received by the proprietors of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and realize that relief is possible. It prevents as their own. Even in long standing cases of asthma this preparation brings prompt help.

"How are you today?" said a dentist handiwork to one of his tenants on the floor above.

"Very well, sir, very well," answered the man in a cheerful way, "all it wrong for the rheumatism in the left leg."

"Ah, well, John, be thankful, for then is no mistake, you are getting old like the rest of us, and old age does not come alone."

"No, sir," replied John, "I won't to hear ye. Auld age has nothing to do wit it; he's my thief leg just as auld, an' it is quite sound and supple yet."

Succinct Summary

"Does your husband play poker?"

"He varies," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "Some evenings he plays the game and others he merely keeps putting in money for his friends to play for."

Are Anxious To Fight On

Case of One of Tsar's Troopers Is Cited as Example of Power of Endurance

There can be no doubt now that this war is going to be decided, not by a series of brilliant, showy victories in grand battles, but by a trial of stamina and power of endurance between the Allies and their Teutonic enemies.

Nowhere do the conditions of war demand so clearly the qualities of endurance and indifference to great sufferings as on the eastern front, where the Russian army is laboring under most great disadvantages owing to scarcity of railways and the poverty and illiteracy of the people. Germans have in their rear the most perfect system of strategic railways in the world, built entirely for the purpose of an aggressive war against Russia.

Thanks to those wonderful railways, the German can concentrate large masses of troops at any given point on the frontier and make dashing raids into Poland many days before the Russians can collect up reinforcements from other parts of their long drawn-out front.

That is why, whenever the Germans assume the offensive and make one of their characteristic "dashes" into Poland, the Russians find themselves temporarily in inferior strength. All the long communications and strategic stances is to stand up and unflinchingly much of this frontier is a study for the possibilities of creating a supply of Canadian grown seed for 1916 planting. It was advisable in the autumn to elect and specially store any bulbous root to be transplanted in the spring for seed production.

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Succinct Summary

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New Strength In The Spring

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism and more sharp shooting pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruption on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Now is the time when the blood is at its out of order—that the inferior life and power of endurance of the soldiers. Whatever you need in spring is a tonic medicine to make new blood and in all the world of medicines there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is no other medicine so rich, red blood—your reatest need in spring. They drive out impurities, the seeds of disease and makes easily assimilated blood—the foundation of healthy active and strong. Miss Edith Rousseau, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., says: "I was pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, and was a victim of the heart at the slightest exertion. I was tired out so appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I had left school in High School in Vancouver at the time, and my doctor advised me to go back to my home and took his treatment for some time, but I did not seem to get any better. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time the color came to my cheeks, health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I thoroughly enjoyed the best of health since, and feel that I owe it entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mail Order House Failure

Consumers Begin to Realize That Their Own Interests Are Best Served If They Patronize the Local Merchant

Many of the consumers, especially in the more progressive communities of the west, are beginning to realize that their true interests are best served when they support their own country merchant. They are learning to resist the temptation of mail order catalogue prices and the glowing descriptions instead to their own local store. Not only their own experience, but more especially the experience of their brother farmers in the United States, has taught them that the mail order business is not to be considered as a permanent institution. Many of the concerns that attended the general meeting held some time ago in Chicago, which has been mailed out to a very large extent, are expected to bring in business with a rush and then to close down.

If farmers are beginning to learn this lesson, the merchants throughout their country town in order to adjust their business efficiently, is also of very great importance that retail merchants should at once instigate steps to offer to farmers a more efficient service than that he has hitherto offered. The opportunity is there, and it is suggested by the farmers' institutes that the best basis for such business, there is no reason why he should not prosper, provided he offers the best that any mail order house can offer both as regards the price and quality of his goods.

Prayer Soldiers

The announcement below, prepared for evening use, is attracting attention at St. Andrew's or St. Matthew's church: Winnipeg, Canada. Cut it out, enlist and endeavor to recruit a soldier in some army:

Will you enlist? We want 2,000,000 praying soldiers. You can enlist and begin right at home.

Objects for Prayer—For removal of all evil habits which stand in the way that we may fight on God's side and be fit for heaven. For a terrible war; or, for removal of all vices that tend to offend a merciful God; or, for conversion of souls; or, for removal of beverages as a menace to our soldiers and children; or, for the boys at the front.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, as it can be given to without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as it contains nothing of a poisonous nature in its composition. They will effectually find it out of worms and restore the health of the little sufferer whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

Peter (to gentleman caller)—You ain't black, mister, are you?

Caller—Black, child? Why, no; I should imagine not. What makes you think I was?

Peter—Ma, nothin'; pa said you were awful niggardly.

All in the Game

Crabshaw—I've no objection to your getting married, Miss Flyer, but really can't stand the expense of a wedding.

Marjorie—I'll try to help you out, papa; perhaps I can get you a scale from George and get him to propose an elopement.

"As your request to Billkins for the hand of his daughter successful?"

"No! exactly. The old man demanded to know if I was prepared to support him in the same style his daughter was accustomed to do."

French General Who Came Back

Wears 1870 Medal For First Time When He Defeats the Germans

The Correspondent relates an interesting anecdote concerning General Maunoury, the famous French man of French army, retired from the army and lived with his farm to again take up active service in the present war. The general, who was wounded at Soissons, was in command of the Sixth Army corps which at the Battle of the Marne drove home the flanking attack that broke up the German advance on the northern and turned the tide of the German invasion.

In 1911 General Maunoury, like all the French officers, had resigned, received the medal commemorating the campaign of 1870. But he never would wear it. When, however, on September 10, at Claye, his headquarters, the general thanked it for its gallant work under conditions without parallel. It only was then that he wore it.

Most of the above facts, it would seem advisable for farmers in the Canadian east and centre portion of Manitoba to grow corn and fodder in a stage as soon as they have the capital to erect silos.

There are some districts in the north of Manitoba where corn does successfully, because of the cool climate, but the conditions are such and where these conditions exist an early crop of oats and peas can be grown.

Where these crops are used for their purpose, the mixture should be sown as soon as possible after the last frosts, and later, in the season. One bushel of Golden Vine or Arthur Pea, and two bushels of Banner Oats, per acre, makes a good mixture and the crop should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage and put in the silo at once.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

A Simple "Clean-Up" Plan

Minneapolis Intends to Set an Example That Can be Copied by Others

The "Clean-Up" Committee of the city of Minneapolis has announced that it has made what would seem to be a wise plan for altering its plan of campaign.

The original plan contemplated an attempt to reclean the premises of the householders the accumulated rubbish of the winter. This was followed by a laudable desire that the city should in this appearance this summer when thousands of visitors would be in attendance to the California expositions may not be disappointed.

As a practical proposition, however, this plan is found to be too large, it has developed that the task is an enormous problem. Alderman Frank A. Walker of the city council estimates that in his ward alone, with its 30,000 souls, there would be more than 10,000 to 15,000 loads of rubbish to various sorts. What the remainder of the city would contribute to the total it can easily be imagined.

The plan has now been on the statute book a law requiring householders to clean up their premises by May 10 of each year. In the event of failure or neglect to do so, the city is authorized to do the work and assess the cost as a lien against the property.

The law has not been enforced because the city has not been considered able for doing the work since the spring of 1914, a year until the tax has been collected. It is thought that for the purpose a portion of the $25,000 which has been appropriated by the legislature as an emergency fund to relieve the unemployment situation. The council may be ordered to use this money for cleaning employment, while the streets. It is stated would not be lost but should become a permanent improving fund for one year after year as the work progresses.

Under this plan the "Clean-Up" Committee will undertake to go and persuade to enforce observance of a similar law. The owners of house builders are accustomed to do the cleaning each rubbish as the usual spring house cleaning. It is the man who neglects to do so should be compelled to do so, and if he will not do so and do the work for him free of charge. Those neglecting will be given a reasonable time in order to clean up themselves, but if they do not they will be charged with the cost of the work done for them.

The history lesson was in progress, and in vain the teacher coaxed her pupils to tell her who Julius Caesar's wife was.

"Now, Tommy," she said, "you know Mary Johnson's name, don't you?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Tommy, and the class rocked with laughter.

Kate—So Alice broke her engagement with Jones because the doctor said he had a tobacco heart?

Marie—Yes, and I don't blame her. What girl wants a husband that's damaged by smoke?

Feeding Silage

Tests at Brandon and Indian Head Show Economy Compared with Hay and Grain

In the feeding work, last year, at Indian Head, it was found that the silage made a great improvement in the ordinary dry rations of grain and hay that are fed throughout the province.

Steers fed on hay, straw and oats and barley chop, cost ten cents to make one pound of gain, or made a profit of only $2.00 per steer, while a lot fed on silage, hay, straw and oats and barley chop cost seven cents to make one pound of gain and netted a profit of $16.40 per steer.

At Brandon, J. H. Grisdale, McKillican fed silage in comparison with corn fodder; with the corn fodder he found it took 10.06 cents for one pound gain and made a profit of only $1.82 per steer, while the silage fed lot cost 7.2 cents for one pound gain, making a profit of $6.64 per steer. This would seem to indicate that ensilage is a very profitable feed for fattening steers; and as the dairy cow responds to a succulent feed more than other classes of stock, ensilage should be of even more value to her.

At Indian Head feeding was started with about 20 to 25 pounds of ensilage and this was increased up to about from 50 to 55 lbs. per day. The silage was increased so was the grain ration, but the hay and straw were cut down.

In view of the above facts, it would seem advisable for farmers in the Canadian east and centre portion of Manitoba to grow corn and fodder in a silage as soon as they have the capital to erect silos.

There are some districts in the north of Manitoba where corn does successfully, because of the cool climate, but the conditions are such and where these conditions exist an early crop of oats and peas can be grown.

Where these crops are used for their purpose, the mixture should be sown as soon as possible after the last frosts, and later, in the season. One bushel of Golden Vine or Arthur Pea, and two bushels of Banner Oats, per acre, makes a good mixture and the crop should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage and put in the silo at once.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

We never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

Growth of the West

Remarkable Expansion Since Completion of C.P.R. Main Line in 1886

Referring to the C.P.R. records, so precise and adequate, and kept with such religious care, it is interesting to note that the year 1886 saw the end of the main line was completed and the last spike driven, and it is remembered that at one—provoking the publication of an account of the building a short history of the operations of the C.P.R. from the beginning—Winnipeg boasted a population of 12,000 people; Calgary, Edmonton and Letthbridge were unheard of; there was not a mile of railway between Winnipeg—and Fort Garry —whose east eagre of progress and west the railway was assumed. It went on during the following years, day by day; it is the Chicago of the west, with a population of over one hundred people, and promise of millions. Calgary has 75,000 people, and every modern feature that could promote further advancement. Edmonton and Letthbridge, which used to be trading posts, are also flourishing cities.

The history lesson was in progress, and in vain the teacher coaxed her pupils to tell her who Julius Caesar's wife was.

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"Yes, ma'am," said Tommy, and the class rocked with laughter.

Kate—So Alice broke her engagement with Jones because the doctor said he had a tobacco heart?

Marie—Yes, and I don't blame her. What girl wants a husband that's damaged by smoke?



Strength and Beauty

Come With Dr. Pierce's

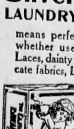
Golden Medical Discovery

This is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It then assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds all the tissues, nerves and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery should in you. Get your feet clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or trial box of tablets by mail, on receipt of 50c. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great 1008 Page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent FREE. Cloth Bound for 21 Cents extra.

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, daintiest Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.



"Silver Gloss" is has been the favorite in the homes of Canada for more than 50 years

ATGROCERS

The Canada Starch Co., Limited

Improving the Roads

Great Benefits Accruing to Farmers From Good Roads

The "good roads" movement is receiving attention in many parts of the province to its importance than it has ever had. At the last session of the Quebec legislature, the premier received a general demand for better roads, and had a liberal sum voted to continue the work in this province in the United States the government has been working largely on the plan of organizing each county into districts. Model sections of roads are built and instruction given to them is sent to country and city councils. Practically one-half of the cost of construction and maintenance of the roads in Massachusetts is paid by the state, and one-fourth by the municipalities. The benefits arising from good roads are incalculable. Farm produce reaches the markets in better condition, particularly fruit, vegetables and other perishable stuff. In dairy districts the cost of hauling milk is much reduced. Factories are farther apart; the cost of making cheese remains the same, notwithstanding increased. Towns and cities benefit materially by the tourist trade which good roads always attract. When prosperity is so largely influenced by good roads, attention to the best method of acquiring them ought to be more marked—especially in Canada.—Montreal Family Herald.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

The Meanest Remuneration

Alberta's teachers and Canada's, too, for that matter, are loyal, hard-working and self-sacrificing. Considering the training, the hardships and the time they bring to bear on their work unequaled, they receive the meanest remuneration of any profession, trade, calling, tramping, perhaps, the ministerial. This is a pronounced day; the day is coming when a teacher will be rewarded in proportion to the value of the service he or she renders the community. Doctors and lawyers command high prices for their services, and the people generally believes that the teachers' work is equally important, and should be equally recompensed.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Sergeant Saved Warship

One of the bravest of deeds which stand out in the battle of the Falkland Islands, when Admiral Sturdee smashed the German fleet, was that performed by Charles Mayes, of H.M.S. Kent.

It was during the hottest part of the fight that a shell burst in the engine room, and ignited some cordite charges which were stored in the casemate. A flash of flame immediately went along the hoist into the ammunition passage. Sergeant Mayes, who was picking up a charge of cordite which might have blown the ship to atoms, at once grasped the danger. He then got hold of a fire hose and put the compartment, extinguishing the fire in some empty shells that were not yet burning, the extinction of this fire saving a disaster which might have led to the loss of the ship.

Uncongenial

The Dog Fancier—This pup is a thoroughbred bulldog, mum.

The Customer—He's awfully sweet, but I can't take him because I don't speak French.

"Who said 'spare the rod and spoil the child?'"

"I don't remember, but probably it was some guy who was trying to tell the neighbors how they ought to bring up their children."

GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS FUTILE UNTIL AFTER COMPLETE VICTORY

NO SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE NATIONS

The Allies Made an Agreement to Carry on the War in Unison to its End and to Conclude Peace in Common Only After They had Won a Complete Victory

"Germany does not want any peace terms discussed just at present," writes A. Fitz-Maurice in a late issue of the Paris Figaro. "The proper time has not arrived yet, according to the organs of the German chancellor's office, but this does not prevent the government's secret agents from making periodical attempts to find suitable mediators. We have noticed their activities ever since the battle of the Marne, and although they have been rebuffed time and again this seems not to have discouraged them They are in evidence everywhere, now at Washington, then at Rome, then again at The Hague.

"In one place they have tried to show how advantageous a separate peace would be to France. Germany does not wish France any harm. No, indeed! It admires France and could almost love it! In another quarter their proposition has concerned an immediate peace treaty between Russia and Austria, based on the cession of Galicia to the former power and the return of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia.

"Still another peace arrangement has been rumored about, the parties to it being the Allies and Turkey. The Sultan is supposed to have declared himself willing to lay down arms on condition that Turkey be allowed to retain what is left of its European possessions and that the attempt to force he Dardanelles be abandoned forthwith. The straits would henceforth be open to merchant vessels of all nations without any discrimination. As mediators the Pope and President Wilson are most frequently mentioned as the alleged sponsors of the various peace schemes.

"There is only one of its enemies with whom Germany never talks of making separate peace, and that is England. In one of its outbursts of frankness, which have become quite frequent lately, the Cologne Zeitung uttered a few days ago the significant remark: 'Peace is impossible as long as England, which makes war at the expense of her allies' blood, refuses to agree to it.'

"It is true that England spurns any peace offers in the present situation, but the same is also true about Russia and France. It might be well for Germany to realize that it is only in Berlin that signatures don't count and treaties are considered mere scraps of paper. On September 4 last Great Britain, France and Russia made an agreement to carry on this war in unison to its end to conclude peace, also in common, only after a complete victory. This treaty will hold, and it has a bearing on Austria and Turkey no less than on Germany.

"If, however, one of the powers fighting on the German side should acknowledge defeat and cease hostile operations the Allies will, of course, discontinue their attacks on it, but no peace negotiations will be opened anyway until the whole war is over. And it will be only at the conclusion of the definite treaty which is going to readjust the map of Europe that the ultimate fate of such a power will be decided, at the same time that the indemnity charegable to each of the defeated nations will be settled and the benefits, territorial and other, of the victorious Allies will be apportioned.

"In order to reach this goal the Allies are exerting al their resources in perfect unanimity and without keeping jealous count of one another. Assuredly Great Britain does not conduct this war with the blood of her allies, as the Cologne Zeitung contends. It has set up a formidable army, which has by no means said its last word yet, and which will soon be at least doubled. It is destined to take great part in the decisive battle which is impending, and the certain success of which is foreshadowed by the recent actions at Perthes and Neuve Chapelle.

"Our resolution is irrevocable. It aims at peace in Europe, and this cannot become possible—before Germany is irreparably defeated. And it will be."

Made in Canada

Subsidizing Privileged Interests at the Cost of the Population

When a country is bombarded with literature regardless of cost, we assume that there is some interest behind the advocacy The people of the United States, especially those with German names, have been snowed upon to the replenishment not only of their knowledge boxes, but of their dustbins, with, pro-Prussians, anti-British pamphlets, papers and flysheets; and all but the simple have no doubt that the Berlin authorities are behind it all. There are times when such an advocacy is carried on out of pure patriotism. When Neal Dow carried prohibition in Maine, the enthusiasm with which the fund was raised to "sow the state knee-deep" with literature, possibly did as much to carry the law as the literature itself. We all know where this Made-in-Canada literature, of which our correspondent, Mr. C. T. Watkins, complains, comes from. It is from the same source from which our new tariff has its inspiration, strangely as these two developments are at war with each other. The sentiment of the country had been rapidly rising against duties which taxed the people, not to meet the cost of the public works and services, not for the benefit of the factory workers, but for that of the factory owners, who, if we take their own showing, are carrying on losing business, which need subsidizing, and are herefore putting the money taxed from the people into a bag with holes. This sentiment had resulted in a considerable reduction of the tariff, and that in a quarter in which it was peculiarly difficult for its beneficiaries to agitate for its restoration. There was not only the sentiment of the country against subsidizing privileged industries at the cost of a population feeling more and more the increased cost of living, but the reduction was toward Great Britain, and they were our shouting imperialists, the only people, who, according to themselves, have stood by the empire, all others but they being traitors.—Montreal Witness.

To Teach Danish Farming

Professor Ravin Arranges Journey to United States With American Wife

Professor Koeplin Ravin, who is regarded as the greatest authority on the composition of soils in Europe, goes to the United States at the invitation of the American department of agriculture, accompanied by his American wife. Professor Ravin's trip to America will be for the purpose of continuing the work which has been conducted for several years by Dr. Maurice F. Egan, American minister to Denmark, of introducing Danish farming methods in the United States.

Scientific Methods Pay

James Taylor of Edgerton, Alberta, who has been following approved scientific methods, summer tilling, discing, planking, dragging, packing, etc., reports for ten acres a total cost the first year of $40 and the second year first year of $40 and second year $111. His wheat averaged 28 bushels; his acre cost of production was $11.98; and his acre profit was $22.14.

Agriculture in motion pictures is the latest thing. Just as the churches and the schools, the commercial bodies, the amusement public, and pretty much all others are taking to pictures, so they are being used in the country—and to exemplify how agricultural methods may be best pursued.

Turned the Trick

Knights in Shining Armour Against the Germans

"When it comes to real dare-devil bravery, our friends the French are second to none," declared William Blackford, war correspondent.

"I happened to be with the French—just got mixed up with them after having lost my own company—in a trench that was about 300 yards distant from a German trench. Behind that Geramn trench there was a town, I could not tell you the name, as I never knew it. In that town there was a museum, and in that museum there were two suits of armour, such as the knights used to wear in the days when they did not dream of a '350' gun.

"From what I understood, these armour clothes belonged to two great local authorities who fought against the 'Bosches' a few hundred years ago; but the Germans respect no living or dead man, and they hit upon a clever trick.

"One night they brought out the two suits of armour and placed them about 75 yards from their trench. They rigged up the figures in a way that it looked from a distance as if these were two German officers giving orders to their men. When the dawn arrived, the French sentries opened fire upon the two figures, and then, every man in our trench took a pop at them, including yours truly.

"It was some time before the Frenchmen discovered the joke and then they just turned pale with anger. 'Allons! Allons!' they began to shout, but the Germans had their machine guns well trained on the space between the trenches and the angriest man had to see reason.

"The whole day long two steel-plated dummies teased the French, until some of them just cried with helpless fury, and the Germans roared with laughter. It was maddening, I tell you. But then night came, and two of the Frenchmen concocted a scheme, and started out of the trench. Of course, they risked their lives, but it was worth it. Can't et the Germans have the best of the joke.

"To make a long story short, it took the two dare-devils the better part of the night to reach the smith-made clothes. Our hearts beat like trip hammers, and not one of us closed his eyes.

"Morning dawned, and then we saw the steel-clad figures move towards the German trenches, and they were firing as fast as they could for the two Frenchmen had taken their rifles with them. The Germans were stunned at first, then they began to shoot, but rifle bullets were no more harmful to the armour than peas would be.

"Well, the Germans became so engrossed in the performance that they forgot to watch us, and we just naturally followed the lead of the two knights and started an attack that cleaned out the German trench.

"In the midst of our advance we saw one of the knights tumble down. We ran up to him, thinking he was hit, but the string of language this chevalier, as they called them in France, let out was not of the kind a wounded man would be likely to use. You see, he was swearing at the contraption, which was so made that if the one wearing it stumbled down he would never rise without being lifted up.

"'I'll bet tickets for the next Drury Lane pantomine that the gentleman for whom the clothes were made never saw such a hot action as took place in the German trench.'"

"I do love to hear Margaret sing," remarked dear old Mrs. Blunderby; "she has such a malodorous voice."

Expedition to Aid McMillan Party

Will Leave This Summer to Search For Arctic Explorers Gone Two Years

With instructions to make their way along the Greenland coast as far north as possible, to Etah if they force a passage through the tumbling masses of berg and field ice, a relief expedition will be sent out this summer by the American Museum of Natural History, for the Donald B. MacMillan expedition Mr. MacMillan and his small group of fellow explorers have been buried in the frozen north for more than two ears.

No particular fears are expressed by the officials of the museum that the explorers are in any danger, but as the second winter spent in the Arctic night generally has its worst effects on the men, no possibility of disaster will be overlooked. The most perfectly equipped expedition in the world may be overwhelmed when it seems in its best condition, as was illustrated by the recent disaster to Sir Robert Scott in the Antarctic.

Dr. MacMillan and his five companions are now believed to be in their winter huts at Etah, but no word has been received from them since August nor can any come until midsummer.

Should they be in need of assistance it would be too late to start an expedition after the call for help came, so the museum is taking no chances and will spend about $25,000 to go to the aid of the men they sent north to discove Crocker Land, which was reported by Robert E. Peary on one of his expeditions.

The relief expedition will go aboard the Glendale, an auxiliary vessel, that already has done work in the Arctic. The name of her commander will be announced later by the museum. Undoubtedly he will be one of the northern skippers the museum has employed before—one who, they believe, will be able to navigate the dangerous Arctic seas. The ship will start about the end of the first week in July. She will coal and provision at Sydney, N.S., and the relief expedition will join her at Nova Scotia.

Complete details have not been given out, Dr. Edmund O. Hovey, chief of the geological department of the museum, is now in the tropics, but is expected back very shortly. Then the committee will perfect arrangements. George Sherwood, acting chairman of the committee, said the museum is not ready to make public the details. The ship no doubt will go from Nova Scotia to Battle Harbor, Labrador, her last calling place, to send wireless messages back to this country. It is believed she will be able to reach Disko by the end of July, take on what Eskimos and dogs are wanted, and then make her way north through the dangerous Melville Bay ice pack at the first signs of open water.

Dr. MacMillan has with him Jerome Lee Allen, W. Elmer Ekblow, Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, Lieutenant Fitzhugh Greene, U.S.N., and Maurice C. Tanquary. All of these men are on their first journey into the Arctic except Dr. MacMillan, who was on Mr. Peary's last polar trip.

The last report from Dr. MacMillan came through Knut Rasmussen, who had exchanged mails with one of the explorers of the MacMillan expedition at Cape Alexander. Rasmussen was unable to get around the cape to Etah because of the icebergs. That was in August, and the MacMillan explorers were just going into winter quarters at Etah, having returned from Grinnell Land and their journey of 125 miles made out on the ice in a vain search for Crocker Land.

No opinion was expressed whether Dr. MacMillan was convinced that no such land as Crocker Land existed or whether there is a possibility that it is much further off than Mr. Peary supposed, still luring the explorers to the discovery of a polar continent even larger than Greenland. It is still a possibility that the MacMillan expedition may remain for further exploration in the million square miles of unexplored polar area.

Deny Charges of Cruelty

Horses Bought for the Front Not Ill-treated, Say Officials

Officials of the department of commerce say they had received no complaint from the Anti-Vivisection Society of New York city that war horses being sent to the Allies are mistreated in shipment. They said, however, that their information regarding the treatment of the horses is exactly opposite. They understood from officials who are on the ground that the horses are being cared for very well.

Horses bought in the United States by the belligerents would have to be treated well, the officials said, to conserve the business interests of the governments which put up the money. As far as the British are concerned, the work of purchasing and shipping the horses is under the direction of trained cavalry officers who are recognized for their ability as horsemen.

The French system of purchasing is different. The French government purchases horses from private syndicates engaged in buying and shipping. The horses are not bought until they have been landed in Europe for five days. On this account, if nothing more, it would seem as though it would seem as though it would be to the advantage of the organizations to avoid cruelty to cut down losses.

The horses are bought all over the country and shipped to Atlantic ports in regulation horse cars. At the ports they are placed in large pens to recuperate from the railroad travel before being taken aboard ship. Only those which are fit to go are carried, the others being allowed to remain in the pens or turned out to pasture.

Aboard ship each horse is placed in a stall, regarded as sufficiently wide and deep, with individual feed trough. The number of horses carried varies from 1,000 to 1,700. The loss is said to be reduced to a minimum.—New York Herald.

Postal Facilities

"Look in them pigeonholes and see if you've got a pound of butter for me, Hiram."

"Butter?" echoed the postmaster. "That wouldn't be among them pigeon-holes. I keep all that mail in the ice box."

Temperance in England

The King Drinks Barley Water in Place of Stronger Drinks

Pleas for cider, small beer and drinks of low percentages of alcohol are filling the open forum columns of the British newspapers. The rector of Exeter College advocates the causes of cider. He says::

"If the government determines that total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol is possible and is the only means of dealing with the drink trouble that diminishes our war efficiency every patriotic citizen will support it. But such a measure which would bar Devonshire, for instance, from its innocent and immemorial habit of drinking cider, might produce grave discontent and jaw breaking.

Another writer in the Times says:

"My friends in Scotland have often told me that there was little or no drunkenness in Scotland in the eighteenth century, before the taxation of the Napoleonic wars had extinguished the custom of drinking small beer. There is surely no reason why the blunder should be repeated as regards this country in these days."

"Have the teetotalers," asks a correspondent, "never heard of extract of malt as a tonic for invalids? Or of stout to restore health and vigor? Malt and hops are a good tonic for the stomach, taken in moderation in the shape of beer, and have been used by our workmen for 600 years or more. Let Mr. Lloyd George reduce the tax on beer to reasonable limits and then call the brewers together and put them on their honor to brew good beer with only malt and hops, and also appoint trustworthy men to see that it is done—any brewer breaking his word to be heavily fined.

All sorts of temperance drinks are being served on the tables at Windsor Castle, now that King George has put into effect his decision that no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of his houses. The king's favorite drink, it is said, is barley water, made in the ordinary way by pouring boiling water on the barley, letting it boil for a short time and then straining it and adding a little lemon. The king also is fond of homemade lemonade.

Many applications have been received at Lloyds for insurance to cover the risk of the total prohibition of spirituous liquors, but as a rule the applicants have been unwilling to pay the high rates asked. Such insurance as has been written has been at rates of from thirty to thirty-five per cent.

Fifty per cent. has been paid to cover the risk of an increase in the duty on spirits in the forthcoming budget, and insurance also has been taken against the risk of increased duties on a number of other commodities, including tobacco, cocoa, tea and sugar.

The Farm Laborer

Skilled Labor More Necessary on the Farm Than Elsewhere

Farm labor is not unskilled labor by any means. It is skilled labor of the highest type, that is, it should be. In point of fact, however, it is now unskilled labor. Any man who can work is supposed to be good enough to work on a farm. More skill is required for farm labor than in any other industry. The laborer, to be efficient, must always be industrious and alive to the problems which are presented to him, but he must be, to a certain extent, a carpenter, a blacksmith and a mechanic. The machinery of farm implements today is a complicated study. Every man who proposes to become a farm laborer should have the rudiments of mechanics and the care of implements taught to him. He thus takes a pride in his machinery.

I could better afford to pay a careful and enthusiastic laborer, who would see that his implements were properly adjusted and cared for, $1.50 a day, than I could pay one, equally strong and working equally long, of the usual type, 75 cents a day. When I tell my neighbor farmers that we pay too low a hire for labor they are horrified. They say that, as it is, they are constantly driven to the utmost endeavors to raise money to pay for farm labor, and yet the labor needs to be done. The growing of crops may be done skilfully and carefully at far less expense than at present.

Plays Violin With Magnet

The Paris Figaro announces that the electro-magnet which is used to a very great extent in war work, both in the manufacturing of munitions and the extractions of missiles, has been utilized by an engineer named Bevierre to draw sustained, continuous, organlike tones from stringed instruments, such as the piano, violin and harp. No details are given of this remarkable discovery.

STAND BY YOUR TOWN

If you think your town's the best.
Tell 'em so;
If you'd have her lead the rest,
Help her grow.
When there's anything to do
Let the fellows count on you,
You'll feel bully when it's through,
Don't you know?

If you want to make a hit,
Get a name;
If the other fellow's it,
Who's to blame?
Spend your money in your town,
Thusly keep your prices down;
Give the mail concerns a frown—
That's the game.

If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style;
Throw bouquets instead of rocks
For a while.
Let the other fellow roast,
Shun him as you would a ghost,
Meet his hammer with a boast—
And a smile.

When a stranger from afar
Comes along,
Tell him who and what you are—
Make it strong.
Needn't flatter, never bluff,
Tell the truth, for that's enough;
Be a citizen—they're the stuff—
Be along.

Rest Hospital Near the Lines

Institution For Men Suffering From Exhaustion Due to Trench Life of Artillery

Not far behind the British firing line in France is a hospital, the patients of which are neither wounded nor afflicted with any particular illness. Any soldier can get admitted there, but only for a limited time. It is simply a "recuperation home," established in an old jute factory, in which modern hospital conveniences of various kinds have been installed. The building is situated in close proximity to a railroad station, making convenient the transportation of patients to and from the institution.

A British medical officer founded this establishment, after he had made the observation that the regular field hospitals were being crowded needlessly with patients whose ailments were caused only by exhaustion. Such sufferers now are conveyed to the recreation home, where soon after arrival they are divided into two groups, those who will be returned to their regiments after a rest and the more serious cases which eventually will be transferred to a regular hospital.

How useful this auxiliary hospital is to the military medical service is demonstrated by the fact that of 5,822 soldiers treated no fewer than 2,713 recovered within a fortnight and returned to the front.

The patients usually arrive during the night. Most of them are in a state nearing collapse, and as a rule are infested so badly with vermin that they have to be temporarily isolated. Upon arrival they are divested of their soiled clothes, and after a cursory medical examination receive a nourishing meal of easily digestible food. Sometimes several days may elapse without a single soldier arriving, but at other times they come in droves of a hundred or more.

Whenever a large contingent is sent to the recreation hospital the authorities must be notified beforehand, so as to make sure accommodations are available, since no more than a thousand persons can be housed and taken care of at one time.

The first night a new arrival has to spend in the so-called "dirty" quarters of the hospital The next morning, after a bath, the soldier gets back his uniform, brushed clean, pressed, mended and disinfected. His underclothes, however, have been sent to the laundry, but he receives a new set and three woollen blankets. He is permitted to enter the "clean" section, where nearly all newcomers immediately take to their beds and go to sleep. For several days their one and only desire is to sleep, and they barely summon up enough energy to get up and partake of a meal. And this is practically all the treatment that a majority of the cases require.

Four meals are served daily, and the attendants have orders from the physicians in charge to let the patients eat as much as they like of the plain but wholesome food. After a few days of sleeping and eating the mentality of a patient usually commences to rouse itself. He gets an ambition to write letters, read newspapers and take part in the games with which soldiers pass the time during convalescence.

In the next stage of his rehabilitation he proceeds to attend to his personal appearance. He gets a shave and a hair cut and has his feet treated. In a day or two more he may be seen regularly in the chapel, and then the house physician begins to take frequent notes of the convalescent's progress. His days of recreation are drawing rapidly to a close, and in a short while he again will be on his way back to the front, to the trying life in dirty trenches, the nerve racking experience of bursting shells and all the other things that make up a soldier's day in the warfare of these enlightened times.

Why We Are at War

Germany's Object Was to Destroy the Free Empire of England

Germany boasts that it is her appointed mission to conquer a great world-empire through which she may impose her ideals upon mankind. Our empire and our ideals are the chief obstacles in her path. This consideration is the key to all her world-policy. That is why she has grasped at the trident. That is why she has been intriguing for years in Egypt, in India, and in South Africa. That is why she has watched our domestic controversies and the supposed symptoms of our decadence with malignant vigilance. That is why she has sought, again and again, to sow mistrust between us and our partners, and why at the last she tried to bribe us into treachery. Her object in this war is not only to shatter the triple entente, but to shelter the entente in order to destroy the free empire of England, and to rear upon its ruins a German world-empire of militarism and bureaucracy. She hates us, she proclaims, with a hatred more vindictive than she bears the Belgians or the French. She hates us because she envies us, and because our honor and our plain sense have broke through the flimsy toils of her diplomacy. It is to save ourselves from the deadly consequences of her considered malignity that we stand in arms. To shield our homes from the murder and the rape, from the organized loot and the systematic arson we have seen across the seas; to protect the empire our race has reared at so dear a cost; to secure for our children and for mankind the spiritual heritage of which it is the embodiment and the guardian—these are the ends for which we are launching upon the battlefields of France the greatest and the most powerful armies our history has ever known; the ends for which England has pledged her last shilling and her last man.—London Times.

The Englishman indeed is not to be classed among human beings. He is rather a boil, an ulcer, on the body of mankind. May the coming of the day be hastened when the good German sword may remove this monstrous parasitic growth, and henceforward guarantee to the world as its inviolable possession that life-blood of freedom and kultur of which the robber state has for so many centuries drained its arteries.—Hamburger Nachrichten.

BELGIUM CANNOT BE GIVEN UP SAYS KAISER'S SPECIAL ENVOY

GERMANY NOW ADMITS HER INFAMOUS DESIGNS

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg says Germany is "Too Modest" to be Ambitious for World Empire, and Might Surrender Occupied Territory if Free Sea is Guaranteed Her Trade

A letter from Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly colonial secretary of the German empire, was read at a meeting held at Portland, Me., at which the German side of the European war was set forth. Dr. Dernburg laid stress on the German fight for an open sea and asserted the advantages accruing to Germany from permanently retaining the land which it has taken in Europe could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with in making peace, and "the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and workable form."

Dr. Dernburg's letter in part follows:

"I can with full authority disclaim any ambition for my country for world dominion. She is much too modest on the one hand and too experienced on the other not to know that such a state will never be tolerated by the rest. The aim of Germany is to have the seas as well as the narrows kept permanently open for the free use of all nations in times of war as well as in times of peace. I personally would even go as far as to neutralize all the seas and narrows permanently by a common and effective agreement guaranteed by all the powers.

"A free sea is useless except combined with freedom of cable and mail communication. I should like to see all the cables jointly owned by the interested nations and a world mail system oversea established by common consent.

"The only alternative to an open sea and free intercourse policy would be a Chinese wall around each country. If there is no free intercourse every country must become self-sufficient. Germany has proven that it can be done. But this policy would mean very high customs barriers, discrimination, unbounded egotism, and a world bristling in arms.

"Germany does not strive for territory aggrandizement in Europe. She does not believe in conquering and subjugating unwilling nations. Belgium commands the main outlet of Western German trade, is the natural foreland of the empire and has been conquered with untold sacrifice of blood and treasure. It offers to German trade the only outlet to an open sea and has been politically established, maintained and defended by England in order to keep these natural advantages from Germany.

"The love for small peoples that England heralds now will never stand investigation, as shown by the destruction of the small Boer republics. So Belgium cannot be given up. However, these considerations could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with and the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and workable form. In this case Germany will not fail, when the time comes, to help in rebuilding the country. In fact, she is doing so now."

In closing his letter Dr. Deraburg wrote:

"A permanent peace will mean that German activity must get a wide scope without infringement upon the rights of others."

How Germany was Deceived

Berlin Journal Heaps Anathema on Those Who Deceived Germany

The Paris Matin reproduces the following article from the Berlin Tag, a conservative newspaper, according to the Eclaireur de Nice:

"We have been deceived in all our calculations.

"We expected that the whole of India would revolt at the first sound of the guns in Europe, but, lo! thousands and tens of thousands of Indians are now fighting with the English against us.

"We expected that the British empire would crumble to pieces, but the British colonies have united, as they have done before, with the mother country.

"We expected a victorious revolt in British South Africa, and we see there only a fiasco.

"We expected disturbances in Ireland, and Ireland sends against us some of her best contingents.

"We thought the peace party all powerful in England, but it has disappeared amid the general enthusiasm that the war against Germany has aroused.

"We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of being a serious factor in the war, and she shows herself to be our most dangerous enemy.

"It was the same thing with France and Russia. We thought that France was corrupt, and that she had lost the sense of national solidarity, but we now learn that the French are formidable adversaries.

"We thought that Russia could do nothing; we believed that her people were too profoundly discontented to fight in favor of the Russian government; we counted on its rapid collapse as a great military power, but Russia has mobilized her millions of men very rapidly and very well. Her people are full of enthusiasm, and her force is crushing.

"Those who have led us into all these faults, all these calculations, all these mistakes about our neighbors and their affairs, have assumed a heavy burden of responsibility."

Making the Schools Elastic

Plan of Promotion by Subjects Approved by Minneapolis Schools

The grade school principals of Minneapolis, the other day, unanimously approved the plan of "promotion by subjects." This is a move in the direction of adapting the school to the pupil, instead of the pupil to the school. It is designed to make the grade school system more flexible, and to just that extent more useful.

Gradually our practical educators are getting away from the idea that the schools must turn out a uniform product, that children must be passed along from grade to grade in regular order and at regular times, that failure or imperfection in one subject justifies the holding back of a pupil who in every other respect is ready for promotion.

Just because a child is backward in geography, or takes no interest in history, or is prevented by poor health from making equal progress in all his studies, is no reason why he should not be promoted in those studies wherein he has done sufficiently well.

English and arithmetic are the two subjects which the principals look upon, and rightly, as essential. Others are important, but not enough so to justify holding pupils back from promotion. Substitutions of one subject for another, in order to suit the peculiar temperament of the individual, is recommended.

In short, the elasticity of the grade school curriculum is to be developed, very much as college curricula began to be made elastic three decades ago by the adoption of the "electric system."

All of which is very encouraging to those who have at heart the enhanced usefulness of our schools.—Minneapolis Journal.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

Keeping Accounts on Farm

The Young Farmer's Need of an Inventory

The young farmer who is endeavoring to build up a more efficient and profitable business seldom retains much cash. When money is received he buys a new implement, another animal, improves a building, or makes payments on bills for things bought on credit. During the course of the year he may receive and pay out large sums of money, leaving almost no cash at the end of the year. The annual returns may seem to have been only a fair living for himself and family, whereas the farm business may have turned a good profit, which was invested from month to month. Hence it is important for the farmer's guidance and encouragement that he make an annual inventory of his farm investments. This inventory should be a detailed list, with values, of everything used in the farm business, including land, buildings, live stock, machinery and tools, produce for feed or sale, supplies, bills receivable and cash; also a list of all accounts and bills owing. The difference between the total assets and debts shows the net farm worth.

A study of two successive inventories of a farm in New York state illustrates how one young farmer on one hundred acres prospered regardless of the fact that he had almost no cash at the end of the year. The total assets at he beginning of the year amounted to $13,090 and to $13,400 at the end of the same year, an increase of $310. The increased investment in live stock, machinery and tools, and more produce held for sale, amounted to $1,073 but this was partially offset by the cash decrease of $673. The farm indebtedness was also reduced by $253, thus making a total increase in net worth to the farm business of $563. The inventory values covered all depreciations and increases in values, so that this $563 was net increase in the value of the farm investment. It means that this sum was saved from the year's business after all farm expenses had been paid, including interest on borrowed money and all living expenses. The amount of cash at the end of the year, $133, proved to be no indication of the success of the year's business.

Farming in Ancient Times

Agricultural Advice 1,000 Years Old is Deciphered

A number of ancient Sumerian tablets recording the deeds of the Babylonians thousands of years ago, have just been deciphered by George A. Barton of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. One of these tablets, which tells how a farmer rid his fields of locusts and caterpillars, is dated 4000 B.C., and is the oldest piece of writing extant, according to an announcement made by officials of the museum. The farmer, Doctor Barton's translation says, called in a necromancer, who "broke a jar, cut open a sacrifice, a word of cursing he repeated, and the locusts and caterpillars fled." For this service he received a tall palm tree.

When Germany is at peace this establishment (Krupp's) produces and sells munitions of war to every nation on earth wanting them, except France. It is the most powerful advocate of war in existence. It conspires for war at home and abroad. Less than two years ago a Krupp employee of importance and several officers of the German army were convicted in German courts of giving and receiving bribes in the interest of big armaments, and it was proved that agents of the Krupp's, in order to sell their guns, had, with money, tremendously incited the war spirit in France.—New York World.

There will be a number of days this month when the fields will be too wet or working. These are the days when the roads are in just the best conditions for dragging.

The Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to anuounce that we have Just Received a large stock of

"Gem "and "Pertect Seal" Jars and Rubber Rings

Raspberries,
Apricots,
and Peaches

are now on the market and we shall be pleased to quote you prices which will enable you to make your own preserves as usual in spite of the high price of sugar.

See our Golden Nugget Range
6 hole, 18 inch oven, $40.00 This is a Snap.

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD
GENERAL MERCHANTS

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37
And get their prices for cleaning your yard this spring. Satisfaction guaranteed at lowest prices.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

See us about having your garden Plowed. We will do it.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

JUST ARRIVED !

A new and complete line of Hats which we are selling from $1.50 to $2.50.
A large assortment of new shirts from 75c up.
Another consignment of Stetson Hats in Big 4, Carlsbad and Columbia shapes.
We have still a few hats left which are going at $1.95. These are all $3.00 hats.
Balbriggan Underwear at $1 per suit.
A nice line of Work Gloves to chose from.
Drop in and see our goods.

THE HICK'S TRADING Co.

Watch for the
STAMPEDE
at VULCAN
WEDNESDAY, August 11th
Bucking, Relay, Maverick,
Steer Roping and Riding
Indian Race, Ford Race, Cowgirl Race, Etc.
$2500 IN PRIZES $2500

LOCAL and GENERAL

It is hot.

The weed question comes next.

The Lethbridge exhibit will be worth the price of admission to the Gleichen Exhibition.

There is a fine crop of weeds in and around this town—the CALL property not excepted.

Wonder how a plebiscite on weeds—garden, farm, streets and avenues—would result?

The Indians are reaping quite a harvest of wild gooseberries, saskatoons, etc., for which they realize good prices in town.

R. A. Bird, our local photographer, got a great number of excellent photos of the Stampede which he is selling at reasonable prices.

J. A. Ramsay, wife and son returned last Sunday from a short visit to the Panama Exposition, having had a most enjoyable trip.

Yes, there were some very warm arguments the past week on the temperance act hereabouts. Some sweat rather hard, but no blood was shed.

Henry Willard was in town on Monday night advertising the big Vulcan Stampede on August 11th and no doubt there will be a good crowd of Gleichen ranchers and cowboys at Vulcan on that date. "Hank's" auto was in "full dress" for the Stampede, with banners flying and a full cargo of advertising matter aboard. He was just completing a tour of all the important towns on an advertising campaign for the Stampede, which should result in a big crowd at Vulcan.

On Thursday, August 5th, the Provincial Government will run a special excursion train to the Demonstration Farm and Agricultural School at Olds. The train will leave Gleichen at 7:15 a.m. and Calgary at 9:30, arriving at Olds at noon and leaving there at 5:40 p.m. Short addresses will be delivered during the afternoon. Visitors will be given an opportunity of inspecting the school, experimental plots, the live stock, buildings and crops. Free lunch will be served in the school upon the arrival of the train.

Consider the power in a ten dollar bill when it is spent at home. It is like magic. It circulates. It pays off a hundred obligations. It creates business and puts people to work in our community. But the ten dollar bill that is sent away to the out-of-town house does nothing for our town. It becomes dead to us. It is out of commission forever as far as our town is concerned. We never see it again. Let us, then, give power to the money we spend. Let us remember that our best investment is that money power we spend at home.

N. W. McMillan and three girls, R. B. Hayes, wife and children, Miss Smart, A. F. Wilson, wife and family, J. H. Blackbourne and Harold Dunn left Sunday on a few days fishing trip south of High River in four autos. Since word has been received that they had a hard trip but reached High River at 9 that night and were leaving the following morning for their camping grounds. On return a few fish and some stories will be acceptable; provided they are accompanied by trout. Never mind, boys, give the CALL the trout—beg pardon, well, we really meant the stories; but a peep at the trout won't hurt our optics.

Now, don't be afraid to show the best you can produce on August 19th and 20th. Perchance the other fellow's is not quite up to yours or he may be bashful.

$200 Pony Race

The sum of $200 has been placed in the hands of R. C. Ross of Cluny for a half-mile pony race between Forsyth's "Kitty" and Boisvert's "Franchy" on the Gleichen race track at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, July 24th. It is to be a straight heat and the money is to go to the winner.

Coming Events

Aug. 11—Vulcan Stampede.
Aug. 5—Olds excursion.
Aug. 19-20—Gleichen Exhibition.
Every Monday—Oddfellows.
Every Thursday—K. of P.
Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

The best souvenirs of the Stampede are obtainable at R. A. Bird's photo gallery.

$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

All Kinds of
Woodwork Done at
The Vulcan Iron Works

E. P. TOSTEVIN
in
charge of all Woodwork

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

EXCURSION

To Demonstration Farm and Agricultural School, OLDS

Thursday, August 5th, 1915

Special train will leave Gleichen 7:15, Calgary 9:30, arriving at Olds 12:00 noon. Returning, special train will leave Olds 5:40 p.m.

See posters and railway agents for particulars respecting rates and time schedule.

Short addresses will be delivered during the course of the afternoon. Visitors will be given an opportunity of inspecting the agricultural school, experimental plots, the live stock, farm buildings and general crops.

Free lunch will be served in the Agricultural School immediately upon the arrival of the train.

Everybody welcome. Come and bring your friends with you.

J. D. SMITH
Acting Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

EFFECTIVE DEFENCE OF "MADE IN CANADA"

Advertising Journal Takes Issue With With "Made-in-Canada," But is Successfully Answered

"Economic Advertising," a journal published in Toronto for circulation among advertising men, in its May issue has an editorial condemning the "Made-in-Canada" movement—first, because of "its entire selfishness," and second, because when analyzed "it is not good business." A well known periodical publisher in Toronto, who has championed the "Made-in-Canada" movement from the start, takes issue with the editorial in the following letter, which he has addressed to the editor of the paper in question:

Wherein is the Sin?

"Let us consider the facts: What good business man do you know who is not selfish—at least selfish in an enlightened sense, which after all is the greater selfishness? To some it has appeared that this whole 'Made-in-Canada' movement is but mere sentiment and that it is prosecuted for selfish and personal reasons. Certain Purists have asserted vehemently that the present 'Made-in-Canada' campaign is selfish, and that Canadian manufacturers are taking advantage of conditions to advance their own interests. You intimate this strongly in your editorial. I say let us admit that it is selfish in the sense that each individual manufacturer in Canada is trying to keep himself in the business game during these trying times! Wherein is the sin in this? Is it not good business that the Canadian manufacturer should further his own interests, give his laborers employment, and make the money with which to pay them and pay himself—much of which must ultimately drift around to our stores and make good business for all of us, and all along help make better business for everybody in the community? Wouldn't we far rather have Canadian manufacturers do this than attempt to please the said Purists by spending time on our knees praying for the success of our armies in the field without turning a hair to make "golden bullets" with which to buy the supplies for our defenders? The business man who is honorably selfish is an asset to the country; it is the multitude of honorably selfish units that makes the successful nation.

Price and Quality

"Your second objection: 'It is not good business'—Certainly it is not good business unless the quality and the price is right and the goods are such as the people ask for. Granted this much, is it bad business to give preference to these 'Good Goods Made-in-Canada' as against imported goods, which may go 'dumped' into this country? I hold no brief for any Canadian manufacturer who may be making poor quality goods, which cannot compete with the open market, and who will take cover under any 'Made-in-Canada' cry, just as a poor relation might do, in trying to sell you his inferior goods. I do favor, however, extending a reasonable preference to Good Goods that are made in Canada, and overcoming as far as possible that old-time innate prejudice, which seems to be an instinct in human beings everywhere against goods of home manufacture. I back this with my own time and with our firm's resources, and gladly devote considerable valuable space to this cause in our great home magazine. Frankly I take issue with you when you publish an editorial condemning wholesale the 'Made-in-Canada' movement and stating 'the Made-in-Canada slogan has almost deteriorated into a "boggy." I believe that you will agree with me that there is a greater issue at this thing of real and very pronounced value in connection with this patriotic movement. I should welcome the privilege of proving this to you by means of several thousand letters which we have received from our women readers demonstrating great and decided value in this movement as furthering the interests of Good Goods that are Made-in-Canada. Perhaps you may care to illustrate how one Canadian manufacturer is taking advantage of this movement in his advertising of underwear and hosiery. I enclose a couple of specimen ads in this series, which point the way very clearly as to how Canadian manufacturers can well link up with this movement to their decided advantage."

It's as much the duty and to the advantage of every Canadian to buy goods made in Canada as for a Canadian soldier to fight for his own country instead of going over to the enemy.

The man that has a made-in-Canada salary should have made-in-Canada ideas.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W21

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

Special Order Tailoring



Genuine Semi-ready Tailoring

Suits Made to Order in Four Days

¶ 300 patterns to choose from—All imported British Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Vicunas, Tweeds and Homespuns—The richest collection of weaves ever shown.

¶ We have secured the sole right to sell Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring—hand-tailored clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring—20 different styles in the Album of Fashion.

¶ It takes exactly four days at the shops to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an accurate fit without a try-on.

Values from $18 up.

The Hicks Trading Co.
GLEICHEN, - ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

Having moved into town with my family I have now taken entire charge of the Gleichen Livery Barn where I will be most pleased to meet all who may want anything in this line of business.

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

Circle tour through Revelstoke & Kootenay

A splendid vacation trip for teachers and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for 3 months. $22 from Calgary.

To Eastern Canada.

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions.

Reduced fares from all points when going to the Expositions.

Pacific Coast Excursions.

When going to the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderland—The Canadian Rockies—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

Shriners!

A special train, Calgary to Seattle, July 10th. Fare $34.40
Corresponding fares from other points.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from
16 B. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary